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Balts Mark Pact Anniversary With Human Protest Chain

By Esther B. Fein
New York Times Service

TALLINN, U.S.S.R. — Hundreds of thousands of Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians linked hands across their Baltic homelands Wednesday and demanded the right to restore their "independent statehood."

Some government officials and Communist Party figures joined the leaders of independent political movements in a sharply worded declaration issued to mark the 50th anniversary of the Soviet-Nazi pact that cut short the independence of the Baltic states.

The statement said that the Soviet Union had "infringed on the historical right of the Baltic nations to self-determination, presented ruthless offensives to the Baltic republics, occupied them with overwhelming military force and, under conditions of military occupation and heavy political terror, carried out their violent annexation."

The statement, which advocated the right of the Baltics to determine their own political future, was drawn up jointly by representatives of popular front movements from Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

"Self-determination is the natural desire of all nations," said the Estonian president, Arnold Ruutel, speaking from atop the medieval Tall Hermann tower in Tallinn to a vast crowd gathered below to begin a human chain across the Baltics.

Organizers estimated that nearly a million people stood side-by-side in the evening chill, hands clasped in a human chain from the cobbled streets of Tallinn more than 650 kilometers (400 miles) across Latvia to the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

The crowd estimate could not be confirmed, but aerial film broadcast on Estonian television

showed a nearly continuous line of people stretching across the Baltic countryside.

Secret protocols attached to the Aug. 23, 1939, Soviet-German nonaggression pact, and a later secret agreement, divided Europe into German and Soviet spheres of influence and cleared the way for Soviet occupation and annexation of the Baltics, which were independent states before the world war.

Soviet authorities have only

There was deep sentiment in the group for stronger language specifying that Lithuania should be outside the Soviet Union, but Sajudis leaders pleaded for compromise wording to avoid antagonizing Moscow.

On Tuesday, a commission of the Lithuanian parliament became the first official body to challenge the legitimacy of Soviet rule by declaring that the 1940 annexation of the republic was illegal.

Lithuanians said the statement, expected to win approval of the full Lithuanian legislature next month, could eventually provide the legal basis for a secession attempt.

For citizens impatient with the approach of the Popular Front groups, smaller independence parties mounted protests that drew thousands in Vilnius and Tallinn calling for immediate separation from the Soviet Union.

In Moscow on Wednesday, a small demonstration by Baltic supporters was broken up by riot police using clubs. The official Tass news agency said that 75 people were detained at the rally.

Popular political movements in the three Baltic republics held their founding congresses less than a year ago. Since then, some leaders of these groups have been elected to the new Soviet congress. Others have been made ministers in the Baltic governments.

Meanwhile, people throughout the Baltics have become more assertive and radical in their positions. Where once they called for more freedom from the center, they are now insisting on independence.

"During this past year, we have come even closer to the ideals that our people have carried in their hearts for 50 years," See BALTS, Page 2



Demonstrators in Tallinn waving the Estonian national flag Wednesday as they joined a human chain across the Baltics.

Soviet Media Assail Baltic Movements

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda and Soviet television sharply criticized the independent political movements in the Baltic republics Wednesday as naive, dangerous and hypocritical.

Huge demonstrations in Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia on Wednesday marking the 50th anniversary of the 1939 pact with Germany that led to the region's annexation by the Soviet Union posed the most visible threat so far to Moscow's authority over the Baltics, and the attacks in the media were clear evidence of the Kremlin's disdain.

As television cameras panned over a human chain in Tallinn, the Estonian capital, a commentator for the evening newscast, Vremya, accused "separatist elements" of a "lack of perspective."

He said that the independent Baltic movements posed a potential danger to perestroika.

"In the past 50 years, the country has changed," the commentator declared, saying that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's drive for economic and political renewal required "joint efforts" of all 15 Soviet republics.

Pravda's attack, directed at the independent Sajudis movement in Lithuania, was stronger than the television broadcast. At one point, it accused some of the movement's leaders of maintaining contact with Lithuanian émigrés who had cooperated with the Nazis.

The newspaper called the alleged contacts "monstrous, since people are alive who suffered from the atrocities of those activists."

On Tuesday, the trade union newspaper Trud said that former collaborators with the Nazis had unveiled a monument to their fifth-column movement, Enna, in the Estonian city of Kaunas. Trud claimed that local authorities had "remained silent" about the ceremony.

The existence of such a monument could not be confirmed.

The Pravda attack on Sajudis asserted that, while the group maintained it supported Mr. Gorbachev's overall renewal program and gradualist methods, it was guilty of "hypocritically" advocating secession from the Soviet Union and of insulting Lenin, the state founder.

The reaction to the demonstrations, as reflected by the Pravda and Vremya reports, indicated growing Kremlin impatience with Baltic demands for greater independence from Moscow.

Solidarity To Act on Economy

Leaders Indicate
Capitalist Shift
Could Be Rapid

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

WARSAW — Remarks made publicly by leaders of Solidarity, including the union's nominee for prime minister, appear to indicate that a Solidarity-led cabinet would take quick steps to reintroduce a capitalist economy in Poland.

Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Solidarity leader who is expected to be chosen prime minister in the parliament Thursday, said his government would move immediately to "make it possible for different economic organizations to be formed in the direction of the reform of the system of property."

Addressing a session of Solidarity's parliamentary caucus, Mr. Mazowiecki said he intended to present a "general declaration of intentions" in a speech to parliament on Thursday. His remarks provided the clearest indication yet that he would seek to move quickly to open the economy to private initiative.

[Mr. Mazowiecki indicated Wednesday that he would find more spots in his government for the Communist Party, The Associated Press reported. At parliamentary caucuses, he stressed that it could be risky not to reach agreement with the Communists, who will still control the army and security police.]

[Mr. Mazowiecki said he could not say how many of the 19 government ministries would be offered the Communists, or to Solidarity and the two smaller parties. [Alexander Benkowski, parliamentary leader of the United Peasants' Party, said the Communists wanted at least one deputy prime minister, three ministries. A Solidarity lawmaker, Artur Balazs, said the party wanted a deputy prime minister, four ministries and the office that controls state radio and television.]

Mr. Mazowiecki did not elaborate, but the remarks about the economy gained force coming a day after the Solidarity leader Lech Walesa was quoted as saying that the government intended to pull Poland along the road "from a Communist system of ownership to capitalism."

In an interview with the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero published Tuesday, Mr. Walesa said: "Nobody has previously taken the road that leads from socialism to capitalism. And we are setting out to do just that, to return to the prewar situation when Poland was a capitalist country, after having gone through a long period of socialism."

The union founder conceded that such a road "is not marked."

"We have the Western countries, that have achieved good results, as an economic and political model," he said. But, he added, Poles had yet to learn to "transpose" Western experience to Polish society.

In past speeches, Mr. Walesa has appealed repeatedly for economic pluralism in Poland, by which he has said he means that all forms of property, whether controlled by the state, by private individuals or by cooperatives, should enjoy equal rights.

Taken with Mr. Mazowiecki's remarks, the Solidarity leader's statement gave a clear indication of what direction Solidarity intends to pursue in the economic arena.

Poland's Communist rulers took quick steps after the seizure of power to nationalize industry and business. By 1946, a year after the first Communist-dominated government was installed, it is estimated that about 90 percent of Polish industry was in the state sector.

Despite recent moves by successive Communist governments to broaden the private sector, it is estimated that as much as 90 percent of the country's industrial output continues to come from nationalized industries.

Mr. Mazowiecki's election appeared virtually assured Wednesday.

See POLAND, Page 2

As Inter-Arab Violence Rises, West Bank Family Lives Under Siege

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

YARAB, Occupied West Bank — This Arab town still assumes a backwoods somnolence on hot August afternoons, when its storefronts are shuttered and its narrow, dusty streets are empty but for a scattering of small boys. Yet on the top floor of their burned-out house, the men of one family pace restlessly as they observe passersby through binoculars and launch automatic weapons they say they need to stay alive.

Until the Arab intifada erupted 20 months ago, Bassam, Omar and Ali Najjar occupied a prosperous niche in this close-knit community, manufacturing window blinds in the ground-floor workshop of their three-story home and providing their extended family of 20 with four cars as well as television sets and video players.

Now this family has plunged into one of the savage episodes of inter-Arab violence that increasingly characterize the uprising.

A year ago, the Najjars were accused by local militants of collaborating with Israeli authorities and driven out of town. Their comfortable home

was fire-bombed and gutted, and their workshop was stripped.

This month, feeling protected by a new army post, the Najjars defiantly came back to their bombed-out home, determined to teach a lesson to the enemies of their family. Now openly allied with the Israelis, they have answered the militants' threats with their own megaphones and waged battles almost daily with squads of stone-throwers.

Palestinian journalists charge that the Najjars have opened fire in the clashes and lead a virtual militia by night that tracks down suspects for arrest by the army, operates roadblocks and administers beatings to Yabab's residents.

Camped on the bare concrete of a structure that now looks more like a pillbox than a townhouse, the Najjars describe themselves as locked in a battle to the death.

"You know our lives are in danger," said Ali, 30, the second of the three brothers. "But I'm not afraid. We intend to stay here. This village owes me something. I want to show them."

The violent standoff is one example of how the

uprising has begun to shift from mass demonstrations and stone-throwing toward assassinations, and from a focus on combating Israeli rule toward a search for internal enemies.

Palestinians charge that Israeli security forces recently have been killing Arab militants in operations that amount to assassinations. Yet they acknowledge that their own forces have been seizing and killing accused collaborators in unprecedented numbers, raising fears among mod-

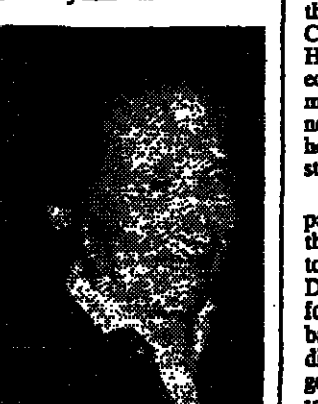
See VIOLENCE, Page 2

Klosk

Greece to Try Ex-Minister

ATHENS (NYT) — The Greek parliament decided Wednesday night that a minister of the former Socialist government of Andreas Papandreu would stand trial on charges of corruption.

The former alternate minister of finance, Nikos Athanasiou, will go before a special tribunal of Supreme Court judges and legal experts on charges of being a moral accomplice in the falsification of documents and the smuggling of Yugoslav grain to European Community countries. The vote to try him was 170 to 118.



Diana Vreeland, for more than 50 years the high priestess of international fashion, is dead. Page 3.

General News

Lebanese leftists threaten to attack French fleet. Page 2.

Study in the U.S.? Watch out for some recruits. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The dollar firmed as concerns about a possible increase in West German interest rates abated. Page 9.

Crossword Page 6.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
Up 27.12	DM 1.566
	Yen 143.15
	FF 6.56

Deng Reported Ailing And Under Special Care

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, who turned 85 on Tuesday, is ill and is receiving special medical care in a seaside resort, according to Chinese officials and an East European diplomat.

The officials gave varying accounts of the seriousness of his ailment, but none said that he was likely to die soon. Two persons who recently visited the resort said that at least as of three weeks ago, Mr. Deng was still swimming nearly two hours every day.

Mr. Deng's health has long been the most closely watched index of China's stability and prosperity. He has dominated the country's economic and foreign policies for more than a decade, and many Chinese and foreigners worry that after he dies there might be new power struggles and turmoil.

The concern about the future is particularly acute now because there is no clear successor in place to inherit Mr. Deng's role. Mr. Deng has dismissed both of his former heirs-apparent, Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, and some diplomats question whether younger officials in the party will be able to maintain Mr. Deng's firm control over the powerful army.

Whenever Mr. Deng does not

appear in public for some time, there are rumors that he is gravely ill or even dead, but the present reports seem to be more than speculation. They come from a variety of party officials with information at the highest levels, including some who in the past have been dismissive of rumors about Mr. Deng's health.

In addition, the East European diplomat said that officials from his embassy had been advised by Chinese counterparts of Mr. Deng's illness, suggesting a level of formality that has not existed in the past.

The diplomat quoted the Chinese officials as saying that Mr. Deng was suffering from complications relating to prostate surgery that they said he underwent early this year in Shanghai. Mr. Deng is known to have gone to Shanghai early in the year for an extended stay, and there were rumors that he was hospitalized during that time.

The diplomat said it would have been a breach of protocol to press the officials on the severity of Mr. Deng's ailment, but that the impression they gave was that it was not immediately life-threatening.

Mr. Deng, who was last seen in public on June 9, has been lucid and able to walk slowly in his last few public appearances. But he has

See DENG, Page 2

Tear Gas Is Fired at Tutu in Cape Town

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Riot police fired tear-gas canisters Wednesday at Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu and a group of students outside a Cape Town church, minutes after Archbishop Tutu reportedly had persuaded the students to cancel a planned protest march on a nearby police station.

Police also fired tear gas and rubber bullets during a rally at the University of the Western Cape as nationwide demonstrations continued to escalate in support of a three-week-old campaign of defiance of emergency restrictions against dissent. It has been the country's most sustained civil unrest since the mid-1980s.

Much of it has centered on the Cape Flats area northwest of Cape Town, where burning barricades were erected again across several streets on Wednesday and police reported clashes with groups of stone-throwing youths in at least seven communities.

A spokesman at the Cape Town church said that police fired tear gas after Archbishop Tutu "successfully defused a threatened confrontation" between black students and the police. No injuries were reported.

He said the archbishop had first addressed the students inside the church, saying that the police were likely to use violence if they carried out their plan to march to the nearby station to demand the release of detained students and teachers.

After trying without success to meet with the senior officer at the station, Archbishop Tutu returned to the church and promised the students he would see the South African law and order minister, Adrian Vlok, about their demands, the spokesman said.

He said that as the archbishop and others emerged from the church ahead of most of the students, a small group of youths was dancing to the street and most of the crowd was beginning to leave the area.

The police then fired the tear gas, and after remonstrating with a police captain, Archbishop Tutu and his party left, Mr. Allen said.

Police said that "the group of dancing and provocative scholars" had been warned to disperse before tear gas was used.

Police in Pretoria said that the archbishop had been present "on several recent occasions where groups of people were engaged in illegal actions, and on some occasions encouraged them."



Archbishop Tutu holding a handkerchief moments after he was teargassed by the police on Wednesday in Cape Town.

Laying Bets at the Moscow Hippodrome: A Horse of a Different Color

By David Remnick
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Fifteen minutes up the road from the Kremlin, a couple of retired Soviet Army colonels lean against the rail and watch the ponies lumber to the finish.

"A nag," says the one with a dozen medals and a spectacular handlebar mustache. "Next time, I put my money on a horse that doesn't limp," says the Hero of Socialist Labor. They turn away in disgust, letting a stack of betting slips flutter from their hands. If they could buy a bear, they would buy it, but they cannot, so they smoke and bet again.

Three afternoons a week, the Moscow Hippodrome, the best-known racetrack in the empire, is a place to while away a few hours, dump some rubles and have a snack in the sun. By world standards, the horses are plodders, and the in-

field has the well-trimmed look of a gothic beach. It hardly matters. Ever since days of the czars, Moscovites have come here all year round — even in the dead of winter — to watch troika races.

Perestroika, that ubiquitous word that stands for every change imaginable in this country, is even promising to shake up Soviet racetracks. The Hippodrome's director, Zalyev Kazbekov, just returned from his first trip to the United States and Canada. He may have visited the usual tourist sites, but he says he did not really notice. "I was paying attention most when we went to Yonkers, Belmont, Churchill Downs," he said. "God knows how many tracks I went to."

One of the most impressive parts of his trip was the off-track betting systems he saw. "We're going to set up something like that here. I've got no doubts about it," he said. "I don't think this

country is especially known for its betting at the track, but there's nothing anti-socialist or anti-Soviet. It's good, creative fun. It's healthy, and why shouldn't everyone have a chance to lay down a few rubles on a horse?"

The current betting system at the Hippodrome is Byzantine, about as user-friendly as your average Moscow grocery store. The writers of the daily racing form seem to feel they are exceeding the limits of generosity by telling their readers the color of the horse and the weight of the jockey. Nearly everything else is left to the imagination.

The track allows itself a 25-percent take. The tote board is broken, awaiting help from a Swedish firm. There are no announced odds, and the payouts are miserly. The most common bets are quinellas and daily doubles, and they pay off low. Place and show bets do not exist.

For those who do not trust the betting windows, and the shifty fellows who operate the books behind them, there are bookies ("bukmakery") roaming the stands who do business out of pocket.

"Those guys are crooks too, but at least I can see their faces," said a bulldozer operator named Anatoli who has been coming to the Hippodrome every Sunday for years. He asked that his last name not be used lest his wife be disabused of the notion that he has been spending his free time at the Lenin Library.

Mr. Kazbekov said he was hoping to be able to open off-track betting storefronts soon in Moscow, "comfortable joints" where customers would be able to lay down their money and then watch the race on television monitors.

"No reason we shouldn't be able to do that," he said, as half a dozen trotters pranced by. "I've

been getting no opposition from the government. Besides we've considered an independent operation now. We're making 6 million rubles a year."

Racing in the Soviet Union has been interrupted only twice: in the months following the 1917 revolution, and again in 1941-42 when the Nazis held Leningrad and other cities under siege. The big race of the year is the Soviet Derby on the second Sunday in July, and the winners form the pantheon of racing here: Red Terror (1924), Decembrist (1975) and Harold (1972).

"Our great legend, of course, is Aniline," said Yash Mankov, a 30-year-old jockey whose choice of racing silks is brown. Aniline won the 1964 Soviet Derby, and then went abroad for races in Germany, France and the United States. He lost by a nose in the Washington International.

See TRACK, Page 2

Lebanon Leftists Vow Attacks On Approaching French Ships

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed leftist militias in Lebanon threatened Wednesday to attack French naval forces that are due to arrive soon off Lebanon.

"The national front has decided to deal with any French presence off our shores as a military target," the coalition of leftist groups said. They accuse France of siding with the Christians.

The French ambassador to Lebanon, René Ala, said the eight-ship fleet would not intervene militarily. President François Mitterrand said in Paris that no one would be allowed to dictate French action in Lebanon.

"No country or group has the right to dictate what France should do as far as Lebanon is concerned," Mr. Mitterrand said at a cabinet meeting, a spokesman said.

The coalition includes the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and his Progressive Socialist Party, the Shiite Muslim leader, Nabih Berri, and his Amal militia, the Communist Party and others.

In a statement, the coalition said: "We vehemently reject France's audacious violation of Lebanese sovereignty and its humiliation of the Lebanese people. We hold France completely responsible for any aggression. Our fighters will confront it with force."

"Let the French people remember their victims in Beirut," it added, alluding to the 1983 truck-bomb attack in Beirut by pro-Iranian Lebanese in which 58 paratroopers were killed.

The eight ships, including the aircraft carrier Foch, were expected off Lebanon by Thursday. France has said its fleet will be on standby to provide humanitarian assistance and to evacuate French nationals if fighting worsens.

"I can't imagine that the Foch will be targeted," Mr. Ala said after meeting the Christian army chief, Major General Michel Aoun. "Its mission is not provocative. It has no military significance."

"Military intervention is not even remotely possible," Mr. Ala added. "We do not believe in a military solution for Lebanon."

Mr. Mitterrand, his spokesman said, insisted that the task force was not on a military mission and said that no faction in Lebanon should count on the French Navy intervening on its side.

"Others quite wrongly imagine the French Navy is or will be at their disposal," Mr. Mitterrand added. General Aoun, who heads an interim Christian military cabinet, has called for French military intervention. The national government split into rival Muslim and Christian administrations after the

legislature failed last September to elect a president.

Mr. Mitterrand told the cabinet meeting that France, which ruled Lebanon under a protectorate between the two world wars, would protect its 7,000 nationals in Beirut, while respecting international law and working with a three-nation Arab League committee trying to bring peace.

France, which currently holds the European Community's rotating presidency, simultaneously issued a communiqué on behalf of the 12-nation group, calling on all sides to honor a United Nations Security Council cease-fire call.

The EC, which is sending a mission to Beirut to study relief needs, urged the Arab League committee to resume its diplomatic efforts and said it would be stepping up action to bring peace to the region.

A radio station run by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, an organization believed to be holding at least some of the 17 Western hostages in Lebanon, said the French should be "taught a lesson because of their scorn for other people and lack of respect for Lebanese Muslims."

"A consensus has developed among ordinary citizens as well as the country's leaders that a blow should be dealt to the French inside and outside Lebanon," the radio said.



As Hungary began to tighten frontier controls, a guard at Fertorakos near the Austrian border offered a drink to a distraught East German on Wednesday after telling the man he must go back.

Hungary Tightens Frontiers

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Hungarian guards used dogs to tighten border controls, but 250 fleeing East Germans still reached Austria overnight, witnesses said Wednesday.

Border guards thwarted what appeared to be a mass crossing by intercepting three buses from Budapest carrying 300 East Germans. Die Welt said in its Thursday issue that East Germany was planning to impose strict travel regulations to Hungary to stem the flow.

In a telex to other news media, it said that East Germany plans to drastically restrict travel to Hungary by Sept. 1.

The newspaper, quoting Western diplomatic sources in East Berlin, said East Germany will institute restrictions similar to those in place for travel to the West.

Austrian officials and witnesses said only about 30 East Germans arrived Wednesday. Witnesses at the Klingenbach crossing in Austria said they saw Hungarian border guards turn back nearly 20 East Germans.

The West German Foreign Ministry said Wednesday that about 3,500 East Germans had arrived via Austria so far this month, 2,000 of those this week.

An Associated Press reporter watching the frontier near Mörbisch, on the Austrian side, said Hungarian guards were patrolling at intervals of about 130 feet. Some had dogs.

In Budapest, the Communist Party daily Népszabadság said in an interview with the border guard involved in the death Monday of an East German refugee, Kurt Werner Schulz, 36.

Mr. Schulz died of a gunshot wound 50 feet inside Austria. The

20-year-old guard was quoted as saying his gun went off during a scuffle with Mr. Schulz. "I have no idea if I or he touched the trigger, or whether something got caught in it," he said.

Meanwhile, West Germany closed the doors to its embassy in Prague, citing a flood of refugees seeking Western visas. It was the third closing of one of its diplomatic missions in the East bloc in the last month, after earlier action in East Berlin and Budapest.

East Germany Admits Secret Protocol Existed

BERLIN — East Germany acknowledged openly for the first time Wednesday that a secret protocol to the 1955 Hitler-Stalin pact existed, but it strongly defended the nonaggression pact.

A Communist Party historian, Heinz Kühnrich, said in an interview in the youth daily Junge Welt that the pact and protocol had been essential for Moscow to gain territory for its defense and to prepare for inevitable war against Hitler's Germany.

The interviewer in Junge Welt, East Germany's most widely read newspaper, asked Mr. Kühnrich whether the protocol he referred to was the secret deal that divided Eastern Europe into Nazi and Soviet spheres of influence and that has become an explosive issue in the Soviet Baltic region.

"Yes, it concerns this disputed document, for which no originals have yet been found but the existence of which is today confirmed also by Soviet historians," he replied.

West German television, which is widely watched in the East, had also reported in detail on the pact and the annexation deal.

"There can be no doubt about this agreement even when the text available can be proved only by a filmed copy of the original."

Mr. Kühnrich, who works at the party's Marxism-Leninism Institute, noted that other documents referred to the secret protocol and said that certain historical events would have been inconceivable without such a secret deal, which carved up Poland and the Baltic states between Moscow and Berlin.

Previously, East Berlin had ignored or denied the existence of a protocol to the pact, signed on Aug. 23, 1939.

"This is certainly the first mention of it in such a mass-circulation publication," a Western diplomat said.

He added that East Berlin could ill afford to continue to deny the protocol's existence now that Moscow had abandoned this line after formally determining that the documents were genuine.

West German television, which is widely watched in the East, had also reported in detail on the pact and the annexation deal.

BALTS: Protest Chain

(Continued from page 1)

said Marja Lauristin, a leader of the Estonian Popular Front and a deputy to the new Soviet congress.

"Why this shift? Why are we talking more openly about these things? Because all of us want to have freedom, and freedom without independence is impossible."

Poland denounced the pact. Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Warsaw: Fifty years after the signing of the secret pact that gravely altered the shape and freedom of Poland, a resurgent Polish parliament condemned the pact Wednesday as an "infamous" violation of Polish autonomy.

In a resolution, the assembly unanimously denounced as immoral the 1939 Soviet-Nazi pact that set the stage for the German invasion of Poland and the onset of World War II.

"The Ribbentrop-Molotov pact will always be an example of imperialist thinking and secret diplomacy, an example of contempt to weaker nations," the resolution declared.

The vote in the assembly was significant in winning the support of Polish Communists.

On the eve of the vote, the Polish Communists issued their own denunciation of the pact as illegal and immoral. Neither that statement nor the assembly resolution urged the restoration of Poland's prewar borders.

The 1939 pact was a pledge of mutual nonaggression between Hitler and Stalin. It was signed by their foreign ministers, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Vyacheslav Molotov.

A secret protocol provided for the partition of Poland and the Baltic states between Germany and the Soviet Union.

The six years of war cost Poland a fifth of its population, a third of its national wealth, and political autonomy that only now the Solidarity political movement is attempting to restore after a decade of democratic resistance to the Polish Communist dictatorship.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Soviets Apologize Over Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Soviet ambassador to Sweden, Boris Pankin, has accepted Soviet guilt over the case of Raoul Wallenberg and apologized. But he insisted in a newspaper article published Wednesday that the missing Swedish diplomat was dead.

The secretary of the Raoul Wallenberg Association, Sonja Somerfeldt, called Mr. Pankin's remarks the most explicit public statement ever given by Soviet authorities, but said she believed that Mr. Wallenberg was still alive after 44 years in Soviet prisons.

Mr. Wallenberg, a diplomat in Budapest at the end of World War II, saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from deportation to Nazi concentration camps before he was arrested by Soviet troops who captured the city. Soviet officials say he died in prison in 1947, but dissidents have reported seeing the imprisoned Swede since then.

Thames Crash Death Toll Rises to 48

LONDON (AP) — Workers recovered an additional 17 bodies Tuesday night and Wednesday, bringing to 48 the fatalities on a River Thames pleasure boat that was rammed by a dredger barge and sank, the police said.

The police said the death toll from Sunday night's incident could be as high as 57; there were 79 known survivors, and searches continued.

The 90-ton Marchioness, carrying partygoers, sank after being hit from behind by the 1,475-ton dredger Bowbelle near Southwark bridge in central London. The Marchioness was licensed to carry 149 passengers and 2 crew members.

Flogging to Be Ended in Hong Kong

HONG KONG (Reuters) — Hong Kong will abolish flogging as a punishment for crimes ranging from rape to possession of drugs, the government said Wednesday.

Hong Kong courts have handed down 42 flogging sentences in the last five years. Offenders were stripped from the waist down, bound hand and foot, bent over a leather bar and beaten across their buttocks with a rattan cane.

Human-rights campaigners welcomed the decision to strike the Corporal Punishment Ordinance from the statute book, where it has resided in varying forms for 86 years.

70 Sri Lankans Killed in 24 Hours

COLOMBO (Reuters) — At least 70 Sri Lankans were killed in 24 hours ending Wednesday, many charred beyond recognition and dumped in pits or at the roadside, military sources said.

The death toll marked a sharp increase on previous average daily killings reported by the military and suggested further intensification of the war between the government and leftist rebels.

The military sources could not say who was responsible for the latest killings. Opposition politicians have blamed similar killings on pro-government groups that they accuse of hunting members and supporters of the People's Liberation Front with the help of servicemen. The military has been reporting an average of over 20 killings daily in violence connected to the front.

Deportee Hijacks Paris-Algiers Flight

ALGIERS (AP) — An unarmed Algerian émigré took over a commercial flight from Paris on Wednesday, but an Air France spokesman said that all 102 passengers and 13 crew members were safe.

News reports in Paris said the hijacker was being expelled from France to his homeland on the Air France flight. The pilot said Said Djamel had an object under his jacket — it turned out to be a can of shaving cream — and indicated that he was capable of blowing up the plane. The hijacker asked to go to Tunis and then to the Algerian cities of Annaba and Constantine, but when those airports refused landing permission, the aircraft put down at its original destination.

In Algiers, Mr. Said called for the holding of an international conference on Lebanon.

For the Record

President José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola accused South Africa and the United States on Wednesday of continuing to arm UNITA rebels and said their leader, Jonas Savimbi, would lose all credibility if he reneged on the peace accord. He said Mr. Savimbi was still trying to achieve his ambitions with the help of Pretoria and Washington. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Warns Travelers to Soviet Union

WASHINGTON (HT) — The State Department has warned American visitors to the Soviet Union that ethnic clashes in a number of regions have prompted Soviet authorities to change some tourist travel routes. Although Soviet citizens have been injured or killed, the department said, the violence has not been directed against foreigners.

American visitors are reminded, however, to observe strict Soviet customs regulations, which require officials to compare entry and exit declarations and to charge duty on items left in the country, or to confiscate those taken out that do not show up on the entry lists. Customs officials may also confiscate luxury items and undeclared currency or valuables — items that they believe may be destined for the black market.

Antiques — "virtually anything which may be deemed of historical or cultural value" — may also be seized, even when properly documented. And tourists attempting to take out correspondence or other items for Soviet citizens may be subject to detention, "interrogation, intimidation and harassment," the department said.

Australia to Ensure Essential Flights

SYDNEY (AP) — The Labor government said Wednesday that air force planes and international carriers would be used to provide essential air services because of the wage dispute with domestic pilots. Thousands of people have been stranded in terminals during the job action that began Friday when the 1,700 domestic pilots limited their working hours to 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. The pilots are demanding a 30-percent pay increase.

Transport Minister Ralph Willis told international carriers serving Australia that they could start carrying domestic passengers on their existing routes between Australian cities. Defense Minister Kim Beazley said that air force planes and crews would be used to help maintain some civil air services.

Swedish train drivers called off a strike Wednesday after the staff employers' organization said it would not negotiate over disputed wage and retirement issues until work started again. The strike began Monday and had brought rail traffic to a virtual standstill.

Sabena flight attendants forced two-hour delays Wednesday for the third consecutive day on all Sabena traffic out of Brussels. They were pressing demands for pay increases, officials said. The slowdown is to last Thursday night. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.		HIGH	LOW	PRECIP.
Amsterdam	51	31	0	Bangkok	84	74	0
Berlin	51	31	0	Beijing	84	74	0
Bombay	84	74	0	Bombay	84	74	0
Buenos Aires	84	74	0	Buenos Aires	84	74	0
Calcutta	84	74	0	Calcutta	84	74	0
Cairo	84	74	0	Cairo	84	74	0
Cardiff	51	31	0	Cardiff	51	31	0
Chennai	84	74	0	Chennai	84	74	0
Copenhagen	51	31	0	Copenhagen	51	31	0
Dallas	84	74	0	Dallas	84	74	0
Dublin	51	31	0	Dublin	51	31	0
Edinburgh	51	31	0	Edinburgh	51	31	0
Geneva	51	31	0	Geneva	51	31	0
Helsinki	51	31	0	Helsinki	51	31	0
Hong Kong	84	74	0	Hong Kong	84	74	0
London	51	31	0	London	51	31	0
Los Angeles	84	74	0	Los Angeles	84	74	0
Madrid	84	74	0	Madrid	84	74	0
Moscow	51	31	0	Moscow	51	31	0
Munich	51	31	0	Munich	51	31	0
New York	84	74	0	New York	84	74	0
Osaka	84	74	0	Osaka	84	74	0
Paris	51	31	0	Paris	51	31	0
Prague	51	31	0	Prague	51	31	0
Rangoon	84	74	0	Rangoon	84	74	0
San Francisco	84	74	0	San Francisco	84	74	0
Seoul	84	74	0	Seoul	84	74	0
Singapore	84	74	0	Singapore	84	74	0
Tokyo	84	74	0	Tokyo	84	74	0
Washington	84	74	0	Washington	84	74	0
Yokohama	84	74	0	Yokohama	84	74	0

Bush Lauds Gorbachev Stand

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — President George Bush praised President Mikhail S. Gorbachev of the Soviet Union on Wednesday for helping persuade Polish Communist leaders to join a Solidarity-led government.

At an outdoor news conference at Walker's Point, his family com-

pound on the Maine coast, Mr. Bush said he felt that the Gorbachev statement was "very positive in this regard — very."

He was questioned about a 40-minute telephone conversation on Tuesday between Mr. Gorbachev and the Polish Communist Party leader, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, in which Mr. Gorbachev encouraged the Polish Communists to take part in a Solidarity-led government. Af-

ter the call, a spokesman for Mr. Rakowski pledged cooperation with Solidarity in forming a new government.

Over the weekend, the Polish party's Central Committee issued a statement warning that the party would take responsibility for Poland's future only to the extent that it was represented in the new government.

The statement, widely interpreted as a demand for more cabinet seats than the Defense and Interior portfolios already promised by Solidarity, was denounced Monday by the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, as "threats and blackmail."

Mr. Bush, who has made two visits to Poland in the last two years, most recently last month, said:

"There's a lot of change taking place, the change is dynamic. It will be far-reaching. There will be bumps in the road as these democratic movements move towards more democracy. There's no question about that. But I felt that the statement that I saw attributed to Mr. Gorbachev was very positive in this regard — very."

Soviets Launch Cargo Craft

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union on Wednesday launched Progress-M, a new automated "space freighter" designed to carry supplies and equipment.

POLAND: A Capitalist System?

(Continued from page 1)

day night after 23 deputies from small Catholic groups traditionally loyal to the Communists said they would cast their votes for him. Their numbers were added to the total 276 votes of Solidarity, the United Peasants' and the Democratic parties.

In his remarks to the deputies, who applauded occasionally and fired questions afterward, Mr. Mazowiecki defended the idea of bringing Communist ministries into the government, arguing that it would be "difficult to imagine an opposition that had at its disposal the army and the secret police, and yet still remained the opposition."

Under the terms of arrangements leading to Mr. Mazowiecki's choice as nominee, Solidarity agreed to allow Communist politicians to continue holding the min-

istries of Defense and Internal Affairs, essentially the army and the police.

Although he said inclusion of the Communists would mean a government based on a "broad coalition," he insisted that policy would be fully in the hands of Solidarity.

Later in the day, meeting with deputies of the Peasants' and Democratic parties, Mr. Mazowiecki said exclusion of the Communists would have been "dangerous" and might even have led to "civil war."

Alexander Kwasiński, chairman of the Committee for Social and Political Affairs in the cabinet of the outgoing prime minister, said he thought the party had strong ground to demand the position of secretary of state, which is akin to that of White House chief of staff, and to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

DENG: Illness Confirmed

(Continued from page 1)

appeared tired and sometimes has had to struggle for words.

Now Mr. Deng is said to be vacationing in his large home in the resort community of Beidaihe, where he often spends the hot summer months. An official quoted a friend who met Mr. Deng several days ago as saying that he did not seem to be in good health but was still able to receive visitors and hold discussions.

Another official in a high-level party unit said that Mr. Deng's condition worsened while he was at Beidaihe, and a fresh medical team was sent to care for him. Two doctors in Beijing said they had heard that Mr. Deng was also using experts in qi gong, a variation of martial arts that is believed to have curative properties. But Mr. Deng is said to have used qi gong masters in the past as well, so this may not mark any worsening in his condition.

There are varying accounts about whether Mr. Deng's prostate ailment is benign or cancerous.

VIOLENCE: A West Bank Family Fights to Survive

(Continued from page 1)

erates that intercommunal violence could slip out of control.

According to Israel, at least 95 Arabs have been murdered by Palestinian militants since the beginning of the uprising, more than 45 in the last two months alone. Although almost all of the victims have been accused of collaborating with Israel's army or intelligence services, official sources contend that less than half were actually informers.

In some cases, Palestinian activists acknowledge, the killings have extended to social outcasts such as drug dealers, traditional community leaders who cooperate with the Israeli administration, and a few innocent citizens stoned, lynched or stabbed "by mistake."

The spreading violence has invited comparisons between the infighting and the Arab uprising of the 1930s, which in three years degenerated from a rebellion against Jewish settlement and British colonial rule into warfare between local clans and political factions. Palestinian spokesmen say the present violence differs fundamentally from that of the 1930s, in that none of it is prompted merely by political rivalries.

Yet the killings gradually appear to be spreading beyond the narrow realm of alleged Israeli informers. In the Gaza Strip this week, a man was hacked to death when he resisted a campaign by militants to confiscate the new identity cards Israel has issued to migrant workers.

In Yaabed earlier this summer, a moderate supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Khaled Mustafa Hazzalah, was killed by radicals in what Palestinian activists acknowledge was a political assassination. Although he

was accused of being a collaborator, Palestinian sources said Mr. Hazzalah was murdered because he refused to funnel funds from the mainstream Fatah movement to the radical factions.

In a clear show of concern about the escalating killings, the uprising's organized leadership, the Unified Command, has called in its last two leaflets for greater control over the handling of alleged collaborators. Clandestine "popular committees" of militants in villages have been warned not to kill suspects without express authorization from the Unified Command.

Still, instances of persons killed without such control have appeared to increase in the past two weeks.

Palestinian activists say such cases are exceptions. In the great majority of killings of Arabs by militants, they contend, the step is taken only after a systematic investigation and interrogation have identified the person as an Israeli informer, and repeated warnings have failed to have any effect.

"

Plan to Study in U.S.? Watch Out for Recruiters

By Deirdre Carmody
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As demand for foreign students continues to grow on U.S. campuses, education associations are sending out warnings about unethical recruitment practices at both the high school and college level, and are sharpening their efforts to spot them.

Their concern centers on disreputable third-party recruiters in the United States and abroad who sign up foreign students for U.S. schools but mismatch them with the schools or fail to make adequate travel and living arrangements for them.

Last fall, for example, 17 students from Yugoslavia arrived at Kennedy International Airport in New York and found no one to meet them with tickets for the last leg of their flight, to California.

They had paid a West Coast-

based group \$2,900 each to arrange a year with what was promised to be a carefully selected host family in San Jose, where they were to attend high school. No host families had been lined up.

When the youths finally arrived in San Jose, they were placed in a small house owned by the West Coast recruiter's mother, where they slept on the floor and bought their own food. The local high schools had not been told about them.

Officials of established exchange programs like the American Field Service, which places students in 47 countries, said the placement of high school students with host families was not easy.

Such families need to be carefully screened, and organizers need several backup families to cover for last-minute cancellations.

"There are a lot of people wanting to do good by accepting young

people, but if you run into problems you better have a good organization behind you," said Craig Brown, California director of the American Field Service.

One group that monitors foreign student recruitment activities is the Foreign Student Recruitment Information Clearinghouse, organized by the U.S. Information Agency.

Situated at the National Association for Foreign Student Affairs in Washington, the group keeps a file on 300 third-party recruiters.

If there is a complaint about an organization, the clearinghouse sends the group a questionnaire. But if the questionnaire is not returned, nothing ends up in the file except the complaint.

For example, the American Academic Youth Exchange of Olympia, Washington, the group that brought the 17 students from Yugoslavia, is in the file because of a

query about it a few years ago. But since the group never answered the questionnaire, the clearinghouse could not give any relevant information on it.

Dan Harris, director of the American Academic Youth Exchange, said in an interview that the nonprofit group placed foreign students all over the country. He said his group screened students but, in the case involving the Yugoslav students, "evidently the groundwork was not done adequately."

The Council on Standards for International Educational Travel publishes a list of accepted American-based foreign student exchange organizations.

In the 1990 guide, 53 organizations will be listed, representing 71,104 foreign high school students from 106 countries.

But the list represents only a portion of foreign high school students

studying in the United States. There is no overall data on this group.

The total college and university enrollment for foreign undergraduate and graduate students in 1987 and 1988 was 356,200, according to the annual census of foreign students in higher education conducted by the Institute of International Education.

Foreign students are often drawn to the United States by what they regard as one of the best educational systems in the world. For colleges in the United States, foreign students add an international flavor that helps distinguish their institutions.

Not least, foreign students fill beds as the nation's population of 18-year-olds declines.

As a result, many college admissions officers recruit students abroad as aggressively as they recruit American students.

Bush Praises President for the Bogotá Crackdown

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KENNEDYPORT, Maine

President George Bush praised Colombia's president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, on Wednesday for cracking down on drug traffickers and said that the United States was prepared to offer training and equipment to help Bogotá deal with the problem.

"I have great respect for what President Barco is trying to do,"

Mr. Bush said. "It is a tough problem that he faces and I'm convinced that he is determined to whip the problem, to beat it and to free his country from the grip of the drug cartels."

At a news conference at his seaside vacation home, Mr. Bush publicly discussed his policy toward Colombia for the first time since the assassination last week of a Colombian presidential candidate

and outspoken opponent of drug trafficking, Luis Carlos Galán.

A crackdown on drug traffickers was announced by Mr. Barco within hours of Mr. Galán's death. Since then, about 11,000 criminal suspects have been rounded up.

Two Colombian drug rings, the Medellín cartel and another from the Colombian city of Cali, are believed to control up to 80 percent of

the cocaine smuggled to the United States.

The Colombian police suspect that Mr. Galán was assassinated by order of the drug rings. Five suspects were arrested on Tuesday in connection with the killing.

Asked what kind of assistance the United States would provide to Colombia, Mr. Bush said he would "have to wait and see what they feel would be most helpful to them."

"They have enclaves of these narco-traffickers," he said. "They might need certain technical assistance to go after those people. They can use training for some of their forces, police for example."

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, later said that the United States might assist in providing security for Colombian judges, who are often targeted by the drug lords.

In another development, U.S. officials said Wednesday that they were taking extra security precautions to guard against terrorist retribution stemming from the extradition of Colombian drug figures.

The initial focus will be on Eduardo Martínez Romero, who is said to have laundered money for the Medellín drug cartel. He was arrested over the weekend and was awaiting extradition to the United States.

After that, the extent of the precautions will depend on how successful Colombian authorities are in their efforts to arrest Medellín cartel leaders.

"If they got the top people, we would presume that the rest of the cartel would be preoccupied in reorganizing and not have too much time to worry about revenge," a government expert in drug terrorism said. "If they got only lower level people, the cartel might try some kind of retribution," the official said.

Reuters, AP

U.S. Troop Balloon Punctured

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Was there ever the remotest chance that troops would be sent to help Colombia in its "war" against powerful drug cartels? Not really, it seems.

[And on Wednesday, President George Bush appeared to rule out that option definitively. Reuters reported from Kennedyport, Maine, that what is being considered at all," Mr. Bush said. "That whole question of troop speculation, I think, got out of whack."]

But the U.S. public had certainly been led to believe that such a step was under consideration, just as the public was led to believe earlier this year that troops might be sent to help stem a murder epidemic in

Washington.

Both cases illustrate the utility of the trial balloon: It enables an administration to indicate it takes a problem seriously without requiring it to deal with painful side effects that would accompany real, as opposed to symbolic, action.

"Sending in the troops is good, blood-stirring stuff," a Republican senator said. "You raise that possibility and you get toughness points with the voters. And you don't get a backlash from the blacks in D.C., who worry about losing home rule, or from the Latinos, who worry about intrusion by gringos."

The Colombia episode began when Attorney General Dick Thornburgh appeared on an NBC television interview program Sunday, two days after a Colombian presidential candidate and a senior police official were assassinated. He was asked what the United States planned to do. He replied:

"I think we have to look at any request that we get

for either law enforcement or military assistance seriously. If in Colombia they feel, hypothetically, that they may have reached the point where they can no longer operate under the rule of law and have to use the rule of force, then they're going to require all the help they need against internal threats from the drug traffickers, just as we respond around the world, and have traditionally, with regard to that type of activity by political revolutionaries."

The idea of U.S. military involvement has been kicking around Washington for months, but until Mr. Thornburgh gave it status with his comments, most analysts had considered the notion far-fetched, if not wrongheaded.

The administration's next man up was John H. Sununu, the White House chief of staff, who spoke Monday afternoon at a hotel near Mr. Bush's vacation home in Kennebunkport. No request had come yet from Bogotá, he said, and "any initiative must come from the Colombians."

No matter what, he cautioned — seeming to throw cold water on the whole idea — the United States "would not, in any way at all, attempt to do anything that might be considered interfering in what is a very difficult situation for them."

By 8 P.M. Monday, Mr. Bush had apparently decided that it was time to put an end to the speculation, which was flourishing like August weeds.

He placed a call to the Colombian president, Virgilio Barco Vargas, who told Mr. Bush, according to a White House statement, that he had "read press speculation" about possible U.S. actions and said that "U.S. troops would not be necessary" to bring the violence under control.

The White House press secretary, Martin Fitzwater, said Tuesday that no one had coaxed Mr. Barco to say the words that got the administration off the hook.

Financial Adviser Is Targeted

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eduardo Martínez Romero, captured in Colombia, is accused of being a major launderer of enormous sums of money from the sale in the United States of South American cocaine.

Indicted this year by a federal grand jury in Atlanta, Mr. Martínez is described by law-enforcement officials as having acted as chief financial adviser for the senior leaders of Colombia's Medellín drug cartel in setting up a U.S. operation called *la mina* — "the mine."

If he is extradited, prosecutors said, Mr. Martínez will face immediate trial in Atlanta.

The indictment said that Mr. Martínez and *la mina* were able to sneak narcotics profits out of the country through the use of almost instantaneous electronic transfers between bank accounts in the United States and abroad.

Mr. Martínez bribed two officials of Banco de Occidente, a Pan-

amanian subsidiary of a Colombian bank, to gain their assistance in the laundering operation, the indictment said.

Other court papers said he held more than a dozen meetings and conversations in Aruba, Panama and Medellín with people whom he and cartel leaders thought were also money launderers.

But they were actually agents from the Atlanta office of the Drug Enforcement Administration. The agents said that Mr. Martínez unwittingly gave them intricate details of the laundering operations and the inner workings of the cartel.

The Bogotá daily *El Tiempo* quoted Mr. Martínez, a 35-year-old economist, as denying any wrongdoing after he was arrested last weekend. "At no time have I had links to the Medellín cartel, and I don't know any of its members," he was quoted as saying. The cartel is a loose confederation of drug traffickers believed to be responsible

for 80 percent of the cocaine that reaches the United States.

According to the allegations filed against him in Atlanta, Mr. Martínez used fictitious jewelry wholesalers and gold bullion businesses to disguise more than \$1.2 billion in cash from cocaine sales on street corners and in crack houses in New York, Miami, Houston and Los Angeles.

From California, Mr. Martínez is accused of orchestrating a series of complex electronic transfers between banks there and in New York, Canada, Latin America and Europe.

Last week, Banco de Occidente pleaded guilty in federal court in Atlanta to two felony counts of conspiracy to launder narcotics proceeds and defrauding the United States.

Drug enforcement officials said that Mr. Martínez and the cartel's leaders stumbled in the summer and fall of 1987 when they tried to expand the laundering operation to Atlanta. The agency's undercover



Eduardo Martínez Romero

operations in Panama and Colombia and the meetings with Mr. Martínez unraveled the laundering scheme, the largest ever detected.

The investigation has produced more than 125 indictments in California and Atlanta, and a civil law suit seeking the forfeiture of \$433 million from nine banks in New York and a Uruguayan money exchange.

Diana Vreeland, Fashion's High Priestess, Is Dead

By Bernadine Morris

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Diana Vreeland, the fashion editor and creator of fashion exhibitions at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, died of a heart attack here Tuesday.

In more than 50 years at the heart of the fashion world, she was called its oracle, its high priestess and its mythmaker. She was believed to be in her late 80s and had been in failing health for several years.

"She was and remains the only genius fashion editor," said the photographer Richard Avedon. Their professional relationship at Harper's Bazaar and Vogue was the inspiration for the film "Funny Face" starring Fred Astaire and Audrey Hepburn.

Mrs. Vreeland had a sense of fantasy that enveloped both her own image and her friends. She worked in bed in the mornings and "showed up in her office around noon," her thought process was very original," said the designer Bill Blass, one of her friends.

She was fashion editor of Harper's Bazaar from 1937 to 1962, when she moved to Vogue, where she was editor in chief until 1971. She went on, as consultant to the Costume Institute of the Metropol-

itan Museum of Art, to a new career of staging annual fashion exhibitions that drew almost a million visitors a year and made the museum a center of fashion excitement for New York City and the world.

Despite a predilection for aristocratic luxury that recalled the gracious days before World War I, she had an innate understanding of the pace of change in 20th-century life.

As fashion became more egalitarian as the century aged, Mrs. Vreeland provided a link to an era when it was the exclusive province of the very rich. In an increasingly computerized industry that had become mega-business, she symbolized the grandeur of a past when drama and imagination were all.

No matter what the era, she had an eye for what was new and imaginative. Many designers said she gave them a crucial boost at an early stage in their career.

She was born around the turn of the century in Paris, daughter of the former Emily Key Hoffman, an American, and her husband, Frederick Y. Dalziel, who was Scottish. She was never specific about the year of her birth.

In 1914, spurred by the onset of the war, the family moved to New York. Diana and her younger sister Alexandra went to ballet classes, learned to ride from Buffalo Bill

Cody and occasionally attended schools such as Brearley for a few months.

Diana Dalziel made her debut in 1922, and two years later, while vacationing in Saratoga, New York, met and married T. Reed Vreeland, a banker who graduated from Yale the year she came out; he died in 1966.

After their marriage, they lived in Albany, New York, for four years and had two sons, Thomas R. Vreeland Jr., who became an architect, and Frederick, who entered the diplomatic service.

Then they moved to Europe, where for a brief time Mrs. Vreeland ran a lingerie shop in London. When they returned to the United States in 1936, she began writing a column for Harper's Bazaar called "Why Don't You..."

It was widely satirized and widely read and the next year she was made fashion editor of the magazine.

During most of the 1960s, when fashion was in turmoil, she presided over Vogue, where the fashion world took everything she said seriously and where she made a few apparent mistakes, such as having experimental photographs taken with a wide-angle lens that distorted the models, giving them big heads and tiny feet.

Nevertheless, fashion photographers were widely influenced by those pictures and began trying to see what their lenses could do.

Her last career, with the Metropolitan Museum, began in 1973 with a retrospective showing of Balenciaga's clothes.

The parties that heralded exhibition openings each fall became major New York events where figures prominent in art, social and fashion circles mingled for dinner and dancing in the museum.

During the museum period, Mrs. Vreeland became the undisputed voice of the fashion world, and her presence at other parties and fashion openings was a must.

Long before it became fashionable — or mass marketable — Mrs. Vreeland was an enthusiast on the subject of keeping fit. The magazines she edited were filled with articles on exercise, skin and hair care and grooming.

"You don't have to be born beautiful to be wildly attractive," she once said.

She lived in a basically red apartment on Park Avenue amid pictures, patterns, bibelots and calculated clutter. When she reigned at Vogue, she had her office painted bright red.

Her personal sense of theater was always clear in the way she

moved — and the way she looked. Her cheeks and earlobes were rouged, her lips and nails colored a clear red and her hair lacquered black until the end of her life.

Other deaths:

James D. White, 81, a reporter with The Associated Press for 36 years and one of the "China hands" who covered the Far East in the 1930s, of a heart attack in Kentfield, California.

Max Herr, 83, the German watchmaker who kept popes and the Vatican running on time for more than half a century, Tuesday in Vatican City after a brief illness.

A Democrat's Last Roll Call

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Dorothy Bush, 72, who has held the roll of the stars at every Democratic National Convention since 1944, will resign as the party's secretary, it was announced Tuesday.

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AMBASSADOR'S DEBUT IN PRAGUE — Shirley Temple Black, the new U.S. ambassador to Czechoslovakia, looking on as President Gustav Husak, left, chatted with her husband, Charles Black. She presented her credentials to the president in a ceremony in the capital.

Foe Says Noriega's Refusal to Yield Kills OAS Effort to Transfer Power

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A Panama opposition leader said Wednesday that the refusal of General Noriega to yield power to a democratic government has killed the OAS effort to bring about a democratic transfer of power in Panama.

The move undermined the desire of the Bush administration to take advantage of the tough new Colombian offensive against drug figures.

[On Wednesday, the U.S. embassy in Colombia asked the Bogotá government to arrest the 12 suspects, the first step toward their extradition and trial in the United States. Reuters reported. The United States has also circulated the names of the top 12 on the Interpol international law enforcement network.]

"Facing trial in the United States is what these drug lords fear the most," Mr. Thornburgh said in a statement Tuesday.

There was no indication that Colombia had arrested any of the men on the list.

Mr. Thornburgh's most-wanted list includes five men identified as leaders of a Medellín cartel: Pablo Escobar Gaviria, 39; José Rodríguez Gacha, 42; Jorge Ochoa Vázquez, 40; and his brothers, Fabio Ochoa Vázquez, 32; and Juan Ochoa Vázquez, 41.

The 12 Colombians on the list have been charged with a variety of crimes, including conspiracy to import or distribute illicit drugs, the distribution or import of such drugs, and the conduct of "a continuing criminal enterprise," according to U.S. Justice Department officials.

The others on the list are Gustavo Gaviria Rivero, 42; Gilberto Rodríguez Orjuela, 50; Miguel Rodríguez Orjuela, 45; Jaime Orjuela Caballero, 46; José Santa Cruz Londono, 45; José Duarte Acero, 37; and Gerardo Moncada, 42.

Some Doubts in Colombia

Eugene Robinson of The Washington Post reported from Bogotá: Opinion was divided in Colombia on whether the Barco administration has the ability to carry through on the anti-drug campaign, especially if the drug cartels respond with more assassinations.

A powerful reminder of the government's history of vacillation lies on the outskirts of Bogotá. It is a lavish retreat seized over the weekend from the man who the authorities suspect to be head of the Medellín cartel's enforcement operations.

That compound, which has tennis courts and meticulously tended gardens, was raided in 1984 after the assassination of Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla. But it found its way back into the owner's hands.

The disposition of the tens of millions of dollars' worth of property seized in the recent raids will fall to a special National Narcotics Council. Little of the confiscated property is listed in the names of major traffickers; technically they are owned by employees or confederates.

United Press International

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After a weeklong visit to Panama that ended Tuesday, the mediators were to present a report on its efforts to the OAS foreign ministers.

Since May, the OAS deadline to achieve a democratic power transfer has been extended twice. U.S. officials said Tuesday that a third extension was doubtful.

Panama's election results were voided amid widespread allegations of fraud. Independent observers said the anti-Noriega candidate, Guillermo Endara, appeared to have won by a large margin.

The Bush administration has been pressing for a solution by the time the new president is required to take office.

"I'm rather pessimistic," said the Panamanian ambassador to the

United States, Juan B. Sosa, a leader of the anti-Noriega forces in Washington. He added: "I don't see within the OAS the will to act in defense of the self-determination of the people of Panama."

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The East German Knot

East Germany, stubbornly resisting reform, represents a real dilemma to Western Europe and the United States. Relaxation of the Communists' grip has a very different implication there than in the other East European countries. Because of the intense emotional bond between the two Germanys, any move toward democracy in the eastern half would inevitably begin to force the question of reunification whether the two governments wanted it or not. A loss of Soviet control in East Germany would be seen in Moscow as a far greater strategic threat than the democratic experiments in Poland and Hungary. If there is anything that could incite Soviet military intervention, it would be instability in East Germany.

That is why there is a tacit but powerful agreement among Western politicians and governments, including the West Germans, that for now East Germany's status needs to remain as it is. The consensus seems to be that, while it is possible to speak of change in East Germany at some point in the distant future, that can come only at the end of the great process of reform and political evolution sweeping through most of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Almost everyone agrees to that prudent proposition except, of course, the people who live in East Germany. Since the beginning of the year, in a country of 17 million people, 65,000 have abandoned their homes and made their way to the West often at

great risk. There could hardly be a more convincing demonstration of the state of morale there, or of the people's contempt for the regime. Hundreds have taken refuge in the West German missions in East Berlin, Prague and Budapest. Since late spring a couple of thousand have pushed through the half-open border between Hungary and Austria. And with the increasing crowds, one person has been killed in a scuffle with a Hungarian guard.

Reform elsewhere in Eastern Europe is being driven by economic crisis. There is no reform in East Germany because there is no crisis. One conspicuous reason for that is that the West Germans, doing what they can to alleviate conditions there, subsidize East Germany to the extent of about \$2 billion a year. But in return for those subsidies they have obtained wider travel rights across the border. As more West Germans visit relatives in the East, and vice versa, the disparities between the two states become clearer to both. With the events in Poland and Hungary, East Germans are responding to a rising hope of freedom.

Western statesmen are now searching for ways to accommodate these legitimate aspirations of the East Germans without bringing in the Soviet tanks. But for the present no answer to this dilemma is likely to be entirely satisfactory to the East German people, or to the principles of democracy.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Settling for Cleaner Air

Nobody expected American industry to love President Bush's clean air bill. It will cause great aggravation and cost billions. What is far more surprising is the passionate complaining of the environmentalists, who seek a more perfect bill. Yet especially in Congress, perfection has a way of becoming the enemy of the good.

There is little doubt the bill could be strengthened. And there is no doubt the fine print in the legislation dilutes the promise of Mr. Bush's ringing speech in June. Yet the bill remains the first serious effort in 12 years to overhaul the Clean Air Act of 1970. It merits constructive refinement, not trashing.

The bill would tackle three huge problems: ozone, acid rain and airborne toxic chemicals. The environmentalists' main complaint deals with the proposals on urban pollution. Mr. Bush would require states and cities to cut it 3 percent every year; to that end, he would also require a 40 percent reduction in tailpipe emissions of hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides.

Clean air advocates like Representative Henry Waxman, Democrat of California, argue that Mr. Bush has aimed far too low. Anti-pollution devices on cars, for example, are now required to last 50,000 miles (about 80,000 kilometers). Mr. Waxman would double that, as California already requires. Industry argued that doing so nationally would expose it to costly repairs. The president went along with industry.

Mr. Bush also would let auto makers "average" the pollution of all cars rather than keep each one at allowable levels. Critics think this would undermine the law, the administration insists it would not. Mr. Waxman complains that the bill leaves too much to the discretion of the Environmental Protection Agency, which has a distressing history of capitulating to industry pressure. Bush advisers concede that compromises were made, and that William Reilly, director of

the EPA, lost more than one battle to the cost-conscious Office of Management and Budget. But even Mr. Reilly agrees that some trade-offs were required to win congressional support and induce industry to begin building large numbers of cars that run on "clean fuels." Set against these realities, Mr. Waxman's charge that the administration cut a "sweetheart deal with the auto makers" strikes the White House as posturing from a man whose support it badly needs.

In truth, the auto makers, while sullen, will not be the bill's main opponents; they seem to sense which way the wind is blowing. Officials of eight Northeastern states recently agreed to adopt California's strict standards on auto emissions beginning with the 1993 model year. Detroit complained—but largely because the plan would require the auto industry to respond to a patchwork of different emissions standards. The not-so-hidden message: Impose national standards, and we will go along.

The real opposition will come from the oil industry, which fears the costs of making alternative fuels; and the coal-burning electric utilities, which create much of the acid rain. Mr. Bush's bill would reduce harmful sulfur dioxide emissions by 10 million tons by the year 2000 and cap emissions thereafter. Energy Secretary James Watkins argued that capping emissions would cripple future energy supplies. Mr. Reilly won that battle, but the industry is now beating the same drum loudly in the halls of Congress.

Industry's formidable record of success on Capitol Hill is something the critics might remember. Mr. Waxman and a few others like him have been lonely, courageous voices in the movement for cleaner air. They now have a president on their side. That is reason enough for them to end their tactical maneuvering and join in a constructive effort to improve the bill.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Generous, Gentle Man

Though he once wrote that lions "have been designed and perfected by nature to kill," George Adamson spent the better part of his life in Africa happily and safely in their company. With his wife, Joy, the author of the spectacularly popular "Born Free" and its sequels, Mr. Adamson raised lion cubs, taught them to survive and released them into the wild. Only once was he attacked.

Humans proved far more dangerous—to the animals that the Adamsons loved, and to the Adamsons. They invaded the animals' natural habitat. They virtually exterminated the rhinoceros and the splayed elephants for their ivory tusks. Mrs. Adamson, who established a separate camp after the couple separated, was killed by a servant in a wage dispute in 1980.

And last Sunday, a few miles from his isolated camp in northern Kenya, Mr. Adamson, 83, was ambushed and killed.

The motives of Mr. Adamson's attackers are not yet known. But Dr. Richard Leakey, director of the Kenyan Wildlife Department, believes the killers were Somali poachers. For years Mr. Adamson had vigorously lobbied the Kenyan government to push Somali tribesmen from the Kora National Reserve; in 1983 he expressed fears the Somalis would murder him in hopes of easing the pressure on Kenya to police the reserves.

Mr. Adamson died at a time when Kenya, and the rest of the world, are at last becoming alarmed by the rapid decline in Africa's animal treasures. That heightened consciousness owes much to the work of this generous, gentle man.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Create a U.S. Police Corps

In 1951, U.S. cities with a population over 50,000 had more than three police officers for each reported violent felony each year. Today the ratio is reversed—for every serving officer there is an average of three violent felonies. Clearly, law enforcement efforts have not kept pace with crime. With drugs plaguing cities and towns across the nation, the effects are all too evident.

That is not all. Although police salaries have increased, departments across the country report a drop in the quality of their recruits. In some cities it is said functional illiterates can meet recruiting standards.

Such news is unwelcome. It does, however, frame the kind of issue that can bring together politicians as far apart in the political spectrum as a right-wing Republican of California, Representative Robert Dornan,

and a liberal Democrat from Massachusetts, Representative Barney Frank, two of the many co-sponsors of legislation that would create a national "Police Corps."

Such a corps would attract talented young people into police work, offering scholarship aid in return for two summers of internship, plus four years of full-time police work after graduation. These officers could not replace existing officers; they would increase the total force. While that would involve added costs to municipal governments, the federal and perhaps state governments would give matching funds.

The Police Corps is the only proposal on the table that for a realistic cost would actually increase police strength enough to make a difference. And it may be the best hope of giving local governments the resources to make streets and homes safe.

—The Baltimore Evening Sun.

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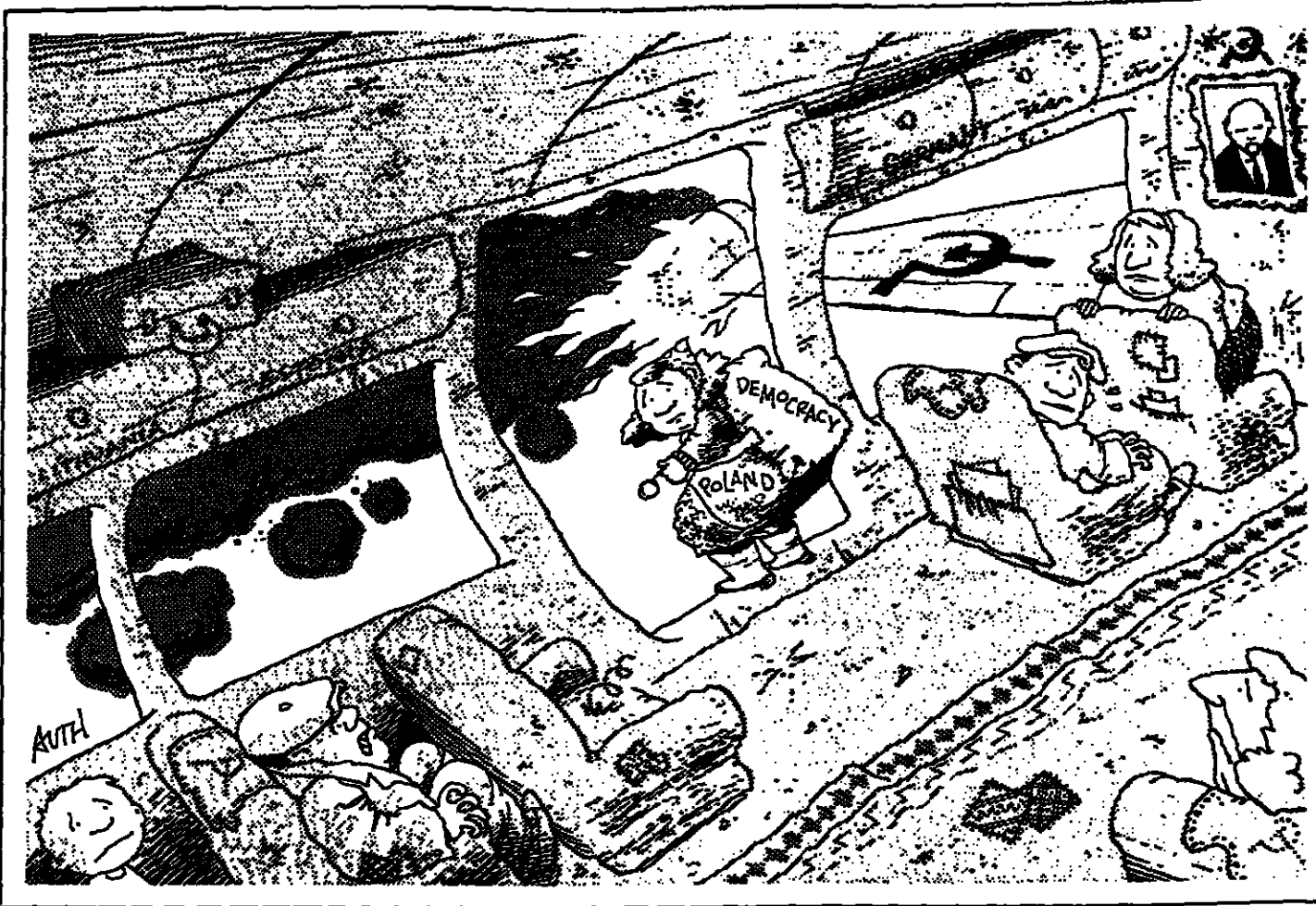
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Lebanon: Assad's 'Genocide' Should Be Condemned

By Habib C. Malik

BEIRUT — The images of the Lebanon war are now so numbingly familiar to the West that people may be missing a fundamentally important change that has taken place there. Since March this fragmented society has begun to unite in supporting the demand of General Michel Aoun, the interim Christian prime minister, for the removal of the Syrian occupation army from Lebanon.

The political situation in Lebanon has been simplified: It is no longer purely a civil war. It is a "war of national liberation" against Syria, which directly or through proxies now controls 70 percent of Lebanon.

Consider the facts that: Thirty percent of the Lebanese army troops fighting the Syrians are Muslim. They are commanded by General Aoun, a Christian, but they share his determination to remove foreign forces from the country.

Syria has failed in its efforts to push mainly Muslim Lebanese army brigades, based in West Beirut and other areas under Syrian control, into the fray against the Aoun forces. Muslim protest against General Aoun, there have not been mass demonstrations against the general.

Prominent Sunni families who have moved to East Beirut since March have brought horror stories about the Syrian occupation, including tales of looting, drug-smuggling and confiscation of property.

Syria nevertheless continues to claim that the war is one of civil strife among Lebanese. Syria's mouthpieces are mainly factional leaders like Nabih Berri and Walid Jumblatt. They are not free men. The Syrians helped engineer Mr. Berri's rise to Shiite prominence in 1980; the price for Mr. Jumblatt's Druze victory in the Chouf in 1983 was subservience to Syrian policy in Lebanon.

The Syrians play by what Thomas Friedman of The New York Times has called the "Hama Rules." He is referring to the brutal campaign waged by President Hafez Assad to destroy Sunni Muslim resistance to his regime that led in 1982 to the destruction of the Syrian city of Hama. Mr. Assad's message in Hama was that he was prepared to do anything, no matter how brutal, to save his regime. If he would level a city in Syria, what would he do to Beirut?

Clearly, most Lebanese Christians and Sunni Muslims, along with many Shiites and Druze, are united in wanting the Syrians out of Lebanon.

The Syrians apparently had assumed that their continuous shelling and blockade would turn the population against General Aoun. They mis-

calculated. His courage in calling Syria's bluff has only strengthened the Lebanese people's resolve.

It is hard to describe what this war has been like for the Lebanese these past five months. I was in East Beirut for most of this time, and like everyone else I had to endure the hardships of random daily shelling and a Syrian land and sea blockade. We spent hours each day in corridors or underground parking garages, listening to bombs crashing just outside. We used brief hells to go out in search of basic provisions, only to scurry back for cover when the shelling resumed.

As the days and weeks have worn on, the state of siege has brought an eerie, creeping paralysis. Obtaining a few gallons of gas for the car or the electric generator, usually on the black market, became a major accomplishment. As electric power outages became more frequent, darkness and dejection began to set in.

You might think, especially from afar, that the mood would be one of despair. On the contrary, I sensed that for the first time in 15 years people were clear about who the enemy was

and what the war was all about. This month a difficult situation has become appalling. Chances for any sort of political dialogue seem remote. Yet such a dialogue is the only way out for all parties to this conflict.

Michel Aoun has made it clear that he is ready for dialogue on all issues once the Syrians agree to a lasting cease-fire and the lifting of the blockade. His point is simple: Negotiations at the point of a gun are ludicrous.

The Arab League committee worked tirelessly to explore ways of getting the Syrians to agree to a cease-fire and an end to the blockade. Their statement earlier this month announcing that they had reached a dead end did not specifically blame Damascus, but it left little doubt that Syria had blocked the peace effort.

As a Lebanese Christian, I must admit that the issues are not black and white. The Lebanese, and the Christians in particular, must share the responsibility for their woes. Too often their leaders have been preoccupied with greed and self-promotion at the expense of the common good. The Lebanese Forces militia, the

Christians' self-proclaimed protectors, did not do a good job of representing this last free Christian community in the Middle East. At home, Lebanese grew tired of the Christian militia's private ports and heavy taxes, not to mention its trafficking in contraband and prostitution. General Aoun brought a refreshing change.

My late father, Charles Malik, was co-author with Eleanor Roosevelt of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and later president of the United Nations General Assembly. He spent a great deal of his life pondering the question of moral responsibility in international affairs.

What has been happening in Lebanon is such a moral issue. The pope said it most clearly last week when he described Syrian aggression in Lebanon as "genocide." How the West should respond is not an easy question. What is not complicated is the need for a bold and imaginative—and, yes, a moral—response.

The writer, assistant professor of history at the American University of Beirut, is an informal adviser to General Aoun. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Aoun Has Ignored the Stakes for Syria

By Ramez Maluf

ATHENS — General Aoun tempted fate when he took on the Syrians in mid-March by declaring his "war of liberation." Although he knew that his army of 15,000 was no match for Damascus, he hoped his call for "liberation" would provide the spur for an international offensive to force out the Syrian troops.

Unlike Christian leaders before him, who were happy enough to safeguard the relative independence of their enclave, General Aoun chose to widen his authority to other parts of Lebanon by blockading ports and forcing a showdown with his adversaries. The strategy backfired. His recent successful defense of Souk el Gharb, a strategic post at the entrance to the Christian enclave, offers him only a reprieve.

Syria has too much at stake in Lebanon, which it sees as a last line of defense in an ever dwindling political territory. It is hardly likely that President Hafez Assad, who has shown little fear in dealing with political opposition both at home and abroad, will be embarrassed by General Aoun's initiative.

Damascus needs to secure control over the Bekaa plains, a strategic defense line in any confrontation with Israel. It also needs Lebanon as a trump card in any future bargaining in a showdown with the Jewish state.

If General Aoun wants his "war of liberation" to go beyond a suicidal show of patriotism, then he must quickly embrace some of the causes of his countrymen from across the Green Line. Unless he does so, by sending clear signals that he is willing to discuss political reforms, he will continue to provide Mr. Assad with the opportunity to rally support among the amalgam of

Muslim and leftist forces. Moreover, it is unlikely that the Syrians will end their siege unless they have clear indications that General Aoun has decided to forego his goal to "liberate" Lebanon.

Syria, feeling isolated regionally and unable to count on the support of any Arab nation, needs to maintain a presence in that country.

The Christian enclave must make it clear to the Syrians that he does not intend to allow Lebanon to be used as a springboard for anti-Syrian offensives. The Syrians must be convinced that in leaving Lebanon their troops will not be abandoning a potentially hostile territory.

Officials in Damascus believe—and so far events have proven them correct—that the road pursued by the Palestine Liberation Organization in search of peace with Israel will lead to a dead end. They expect the situation to worsen as Palestinian frustrations grow in face of Israeli intransigence. Syrians calculate that when the time comes to fight Israel again, they must have access to Lebanon. General Aoun should recognize that the stakes are high for the Syrians and that they will not retreat from Lebanon without a fight—a fight that he cannot win. He cannot pursue his war of liberation while remaining oblivious to its regional considerations. If he wants to secure their withdrawal, he must be willing to take these resolute steps.

So far, General Aoun has done none of the above. He has instead pitted himself against an awesome collection of enemies without a hope of a victory.

Mr. Maluf is a journalist who has written frequently on Lebanon. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

40 Years Later, Japan Enters the Era of MacArthur

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The political crisis that has shaken Japan reveals fundamental changes in Japanese society that were supposed to have taken place four decades ago. The country was supposed to have been remade after World War II, "democratized," as the conquerors complacently put it. What happened was much more complex.

There were hidden changes, yet in important respects the Japan rebuilt after 1950 was the old Japan renamed.

Under America's postwar reconstruction, the marvellously impetuous and profoundly conservative General Douglas MacArthur, political and eco-

nomic institutions were subjected to a conceptually liberal reform program. A U.S. officer there at the time has remarked that "most of the prescribed Communist Party aims of the 1930s were realized by the Americans in the 1940s." There were constitutional and legal reforms. The old civil code was abolished. Land reform was carried out. Women were enfranchised. The school curriculum was rewritten.

Japan nonetheless remained a culturally isolated and autonomous society, profoundly corporatist in the way it looked at itself, and as it looked at a world in which it could see no equals—only superiors or inferiors.

It remained what an acute observer, Frank Gibney, wrote of it 30 years ago, a people bound together "by a great web of contract and commitments," a society vertical rather than horizontal in its ties, its people dependent upon loyalties to leaders

and on the rewards and security bestowed by leaders and hierarchies. Japan had managed its industry and trade before the war through industrial-banking-trading combinations called *zaibatsu*, closely linked to government. These were thought by the allies to have been the driving force behind Japan's imperialism. They consciously were broken up by the occupation. Japan was to have an American-style market economy.

It will escape no one that Japan in 1989 conducts its industry and trade through industrial-banking-trading combinations closely linked to government. Considered by the Western world a triumph of capitalism, Japan in fact is the most closely planned and controlled industrial economy in the advanced industrial world.

Its prewar politics had been dominated by great interest groups, hierarchical political parties and a powerful, meritocratically recruited bureaucracy. Despite formal change, this remains true.

Yet something important changed. The Japanese, after the war, examined their experience with pain and humility. They accepted the imposed reforms. They looked to other nations in order to see themselves more clearly, despite their national myth of uniqueness. The effects of this experience have made themselves politically felt in the last few months.

The electorate's rejection of the Liberal Democratic Party, which has governed the country since the occupation ended, was provoked by scandal but was prepared by the growing recognition that an alternative exists to the way they live now, and the way they have lived.

There is recognition of the possibility and legitimacy of individual action. Political candidates are elected who are not the approved products of a hierarchical system embedded in the establishment of political-economic power. A woman can be elected to party, even national leadership.

The electorate contemplates an alternative to four decades of total security dependence upon the United States and systematic deference to the United States. It articulates resentments caused by that prolonged dependence and deference. Alternatives to the established policy toward the Soviet Union are contemplated.

Stifled sentiments of superiority also emerge, of superiority over Americans as workers, planners, doers. This is psychologically linked to the old Japanese conviction, which drove prewar imperialism, that Japan is a small and vulnerable nation for which others should make exceptions. But a serious debate on the responsibilities of great power can also be heard.

Change has come for four reasons. First, money makes a difference; it has forced the Japanese into a radically new material situation.

Next is that the occupation did change basic structures of politics and society, and this, with the passage of time, has changed perceptions of what might be done, and what should be done.

The third reason Japan has changed is that the Japanese no longer are isolated. They travel, they compare, they have been forced to come to terms with the demands, but also the possibilities, of international society.

Finally, the leaders of the Liberal Democratic Party, and of the establishment that the party represents, simply went too far, demonstrating in an unmistakable way their corruption, drastically undermining their own position and compelling the public to react.

There is much risk in an experience like this—and many possibilities. After 40 years, Japan now enters an era of uncertainty. It might be called the era of MacArthur.

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Absent Zia, U.S. Goals Are Served

By Robert D. Kaplan

LISBON — It is generally suspected that the KGB either had prior knowledge of, or actually planned the Aug. 17, 1988, plane crash that killed President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, most of his top generals, the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Arnold Raphael, and a U.S. military attaché. What is not so widely recognized is how little the assassination has helped the Soviet Union. If anyone has benefited, it is the United States.

A report on the causes of the disaster by the Pakistan government's Board of Inquiry—aided by six U.S. Air Force specialists—indicated that the crash was not an accident. Explosives were found in the wreckage, the investigators said, and the plane was likely brought down by the deliberate contamination of the main hydraulic system and its back-up.

The board concluded that "the use of ultrasophisticated techniques would necessitate the involvement of a specialist organization well versed with carrying out such tasks."

Only three groups active in Pakistan at the time against the government fit that description: the KGB, the KGB-aided Afghan intelligence group, WAD, and the research and analysis wing of Indian intelligence.

The State Department blamed WAD for many terrorist bombings in Pakistan in 1987 and 1988. In a few cases, Radio Kabul announced the bombings a few hours before they occurred. Every WAD section reportedly had a KGB adviser at the top. There are reports that as many as 1,500 Soviet personnel have been working at WAD's Kabul headquarters.

India's involvement in the crash seems less likely. General Zia was certainly not India's friend, but his actions were relatively predictable.

Even Indian involvement would not get the KGB off the hook. Indian and Soviet intelligence services were assumed by Western diplomats to be cooperating in Pakistan. Moreover, India's strategic motives for such cooperation were well-founded: General Zia was bent not just on driving the Soviets from Afghanistan but on establishing Afghanistan as his satellite. And in that lies the irony that his death best served U.S. interests.

General Zia was Moscow's most formidable adversary in the Third World. But just as the forced withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is part of his legacy, so is the defeat of the mujahidin in the Afghan city of Jalalabad and the recent slaughter of mujahidin commanders by a fundamentalist guerrilla faction.

General Zia's drive to create an Afghan satellite caused him to arm mujahidin who were loyal to him, but who fought badly and were politically extremist. This led to a bullying of the resistance by Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence. It was Pakistani intelligence, still staffed by the president's cronies after his death, that planned the assaults on Jalalabad, which brought much bloodshed and a loss of prestige for the guerrillas.

Mujahidin commanders had warned Pakistani intelligence not to force them to attack Jalalabad. They said that an even larger Afghan city, Kandahar, was more ripe for collapse. But because moderate guerrillas were stronger around Kandahar than the fundamentalists loyal to his government, General Zia chose Jalalabad.

By the time of his death, General Zia was despised in Pakistan's main population centers. Since the Afghan war was seen to be his, financed by the United States, the attendant hardships that befell Pakistan's population were blamed on both General Zia and on Washington.

Thus, were General Zia still alive, the assault on Jalalabad would have gone ahead as it did, leading to mass protests in Pakistan against both the president and his U.S. patrons. The Jalalabad defeat has been contained as a purely Afghan issue, with little or no anti-American fallout in Pakistan, is due to the presence of General Zia's successor, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto. Merely by being elected democratically, Miss Bhutto lanced the boil of anti-Americanism in Pakistan.

General Zia's absence is not why the mujahidin are failing badly. They are in trouble because of internecine feuds, problems in the U.S. arms supply network, and continued Soviet armoring of Kabul. Still, a Pakistan still led by General Zia would make the problems arising from the mujahidin's military failure more severe than they already are.

Mr. Kaplan is the author of the forthcoming "Soldiers of God," a book about the Afghan war. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Protestants Object

NEW YORK — Prominent Protestants, mostly clergymen, formed an organization at Saratoga yesterday [Aug. 23] to oppose, by political methods, the extension of the Roman Catholic parochial school system in the United States, and especially legislations favoring it. Auxiliary leagues will be formed all over the country. The religious question is reasonably certain to figure in American politics in the immediate future.

1914: The War Reports

PARIS — Along the whole of the huge front in Belgium, from Mons to the Luxembourg frontier—a distance of 105 miles as the crow flies—the great battle is raging between the French and British armies on the one side, and almost the entire strength of the great German army on the other. In the eastern theatre of war on the Franco-German frontier of Lorraine, the French occupy the fortified

line from the Grand Couronné de Nancy. Lunéville has been occupied by the Germans. The Official Press Bureau in London announced that the Imperial Government of Japan has declared that a state of war exists between Japan and Germany.

1939: A Choice for FDR

WASHINGTON — Whether the United States Neutrality Act would be invoked on the outbreak of European hostilities rests entirely with President Roosevelt, observers pointed out here today [Aug. 23]. The Act provides for a presidential proclamation invoking it "whenever the President shall find that a state of war exists," but does not specify what constitutes a state of war, nor whether an actual declaration of war by a belligerent shall be a requisite. As in the cases of the Italo-Ethiopian and Spanish civil wars, that act may be applied only by Congressional action, and would require a special session, called by the President.

OPINION

The Reagan Flame Is Better Out

By Philip Geyelin

BASS HARBOR, Maine—Just when you think you're getting away from it all in this safe haven for lobster boats and pleasure craft, Pat Buchanan comes at you from the pages of the *Washington Daily News*, howling like a banshee.

"The revisionists are chipping away," cries the former director of communications for the Great Communicator. "The shrinking of Ronald Reagan, his movement, and his presidency has begun."

The only evidence Mr. Buchanan offers is a new book by the CBS correspondent Bob Schieffer, "The Acting President: Ronald Reagan and the Supporting Players Who Helped Him Create the Illusion That He Held America Spellbound." But never mind; future historians can be entrusted to check out Mr. Schieffer's thesis that Mr. Reagan had "little to do" with what went on in his presidency.

What with one thing and another—the Iran-contra affair, the stumble into (and out of) Lebanon, the fiscal fiasco, the bankruptcy of the defense buildup, the horror stories out of Ronald Reagan's Department of Housing and Urban Development—Mr. Buchanan should hope, for Mr. Reagan's sake, that Mr. Schieffer's theory of the case holds up. But again, never mind. What's really bugging Mr. Buchanan, it becomes clear in a second paragraph, is a few days later, is not that the Reagan revolution and the Reagan doctrine are unappreciated by the likes of Bob Schieffer. It is that their spirit is nowhere to be found in the performance so far of President Bush.

The way Mr. Buchanan sees it, the man who played so faithful a hand in the Reagan Revolution for eight years is whimsically practicing "the politics of compromise, consensus, conciliation." His presidency, alas, is "in the mold of Eisenhower and Ford, not Reagan and Nixon."

Leaving aside the question of what was so awful about the presidency of Dwight Eisenhower or so wonderful about Richard Nixon, what is wrong about Mr. Bush, Mr. Buchanan contends, is that he would rather switch than fight. Echoing the despair of many a Reagan loyalist, the former White House communications director argues that Mr. Bush has blown a chance to "ring down the curtain on a decade of state terror" by going to the source "to kill the snake whatever the cost." Mr. Bush, it seems, also blew at least two opportunities to win one over the "imperial Congress" by abandoning his appointees for the top civil rights job at the Justice Department and by not hanging tough on his numbers for a cut in taxes on capital gains.

"Whence this aversion to victory?" Mr. Buchanan asks. Whence indeed, if not from watching Ronald Reagan's own fruitless pursuit of impossible dreams? It was Mr. Reagan, if memory serves, who shot down two Supreme Court nominees just down, lost the fight for contra aid, messed up the sales pitch for a football shield against nuclear arms. True, Mr. Reagan did take a relatively safe military swipe at Libya. But then he shied away from bombing one terrorist "snake," Syria, and tried to swap

arms for hostages with another, Iran. You can argue that the ideologies of the right have some reason to expect a bit more lip service, at least, to the true conservative faith. Mr. Bush did present himself in last year's campaign, after all, as the rightful keeper of the Reagan flame. But how else could he have run, having played the role of dutiful understudy all those years without a whisper of dissent?

Now that he is his own, leading man, however, the really interesting question is not whether Mr. Bush is keeping the Reagan flame but how he is coping with the Reagan flame-out: the inheritances, only starting with the fiscal legacy, that have brought the Reagan defense buildup to a halt, forced hard choices between weapons systems once deemed absolutely vital to our security, put the Strategic Defense Initiative more or less on hold, obliged Mr. Bush to abandon the contra cause in Nicaragua and to confront the agonizing limits on the ability of the super-powerful United States to deal with hostage-taking.

Where a Hands-On President Ought to Keep His Hands Off

GEORGE BUSH'S staff delights in displaying him as a hands-on president, intimately versed in the nitty-gritty of both domestic and foreign policy. Every presidency is different, magnifying the characteristics of the incumbent, but the contrast between the Bush style and the Reagan raj suggests that Mr. Bush came from a different planet, not eight years as the Gipper's junior partner.

Mr. Bush himself knocks down any contrast with the laid-back Reagan imperium, but his people wink when the out-to-lunch subject arises. They seem oblivious to the perils of being at the vortex of too much government, especially the hostage nemesis.

Because the United States is the only major democracy to combine the functions of chief of state and head of government, Americans are in trouble when a president loses the confidence of the people. Mr. Reagan was not as detached as he seemed. When he cared about something, as he did about the strategic defense initiative, contra aid and hostages, he bent the entire government to his will.

The latter two were calamities, as was the supply-side economics that left the United States \$2.5 trillion in the hole. His sandlot efforts to ransom hostages by shipping arms, cake and Bible to the ayatollah while lying about it to the nation and seeking to enforce an embargo with allies would have brought down a Caesar. Mr. Reagan got away with it, partly because Americans felt they couldn't afford another failed presidency but mainly because of

If it is a little early, after only six months, to measure results, it is not too soon to apply some simple tests having to do with elementary things like style, work habits, temperament, competence, common sense. More so than a lot of his recent predecessors in, let's say, the postwar years, it seems to me that George Bush in his own low-key, careful, confident way, meets these tests pretty well.

He seems to recognize, instinctively, the difference between ideological purity and getting things done, between conservative principles and political practice. Compromise to Mr. Bush is not a dirty word but a necessary art when dealing with large Democratic majorities in Congress and a world that has grown increasingly unresponsive to American will.

We will know a lot more about how the Bush presidency is going the first time the going gets really tough. For now, given that he is presiding over a very nearly bankrupt nation with all sorts of extravagant needs and wants, the things that the Bush administration strike me as the best things about it.

Washington Post Writers Group



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Time to Twist Assad's Arm

What now is at stake in Lebanon is not any community's rights and privileges, but the right of each Lebanese to exist. Before a political solution to the bloody confrontation can be envisaged, it seems obvious that the Syrians will have to leave the country.

Since the Lebanese are not able or are unwilling to expel them forcibly (it is disarming that some Lebanese consider it worth their while to ally themselves with the Syrian occupation forces), is there anything that can be done?

Syria, which has played such an ugly role in the conflict, continues to be treated with undue consideration. Some in the West seem afraid to put pressure on Syria because the Western hostages held in Lebanon cannot be released without Syrian cooperation. Yet most of those hapless victims have been held for years; what assistance has Syria provided during this period?

What we can do to help the beleaguered Lebanese is to enlist all those who have the means to influence Syria: the Soviet Union, which is the main supplier of weapons to Damascus; and Saudi Arabia and the nations of the European Community (and all those providing economic support).

Let us dare ask Mikhail Gorbachev if his country's policy in the region does not require a hefty dose of "new thinking." If Hafez Assad is bent on destroying those Lebanese who repudiate his political schemes, let him proceed at his own expense.

What would it cost to impose sanctions on Syria? It is time that question was given serious thought—or are the Lebanese simply not worth the trouble?

RICHARD BOEGNER
Puteaux, France.

The Man Behind the Drug

Regarding "In Test, New Drug Halted Advance of Parkinson's" (Aug. 4):

I was pleased to see this report on your front page. It deserves such prominence. Parkinson's is one of the scourges of the elderly, who are increasing in number, and a drug that is effective against it is a blessing for mankind.

However, I was surprised that no mention was made of the person responsible for developing the drug, or where this occurred. It was a Hungarian scientist, Joseph Knoll, professor and head of the pharmacological department of the Semmelweis University of Medicine in Budapest. Deprenyl is produced by the Hungarian pharmaceutical company Chimoin and sold under the brand name Jumea. A license to manufacture the drug has been sold to a U.S. company, which will produce it in collaboration with Chimoin under the name Eldepryl.

G. P. PETO,
Budapest.

Mired in Innocence

Throughout this summer, the journalists William Pfaff and Stanley Meisler have been subjected to denunciations for delicately suggesting in your pages that all is not well with the United States.

All of this is nothing new. Foreign observers have often been struck by the storm of resentment they receive for raising even mild criticisms with Americans. When Charles Dickens first visited the United States, he complained that it was "a wonder... that a breathing man can be found with temerity enough to suggest to the Americans their possibility of doing wrong."

Dickens had politely declared that the United States committed an injustice against writers by its failure to adopt the

international copyright law. "I had no sooner made that second speech," he wrote, "than such an outcry began... Anonymous letters; verbal dissuases; newspaper attacks making Colt (a murderer who is attracting great attention here) an angel by comparison with me; assertions that I was no gentleman, but a mere mercenary scoundrel... came pouring in on me every day."

Nearly a century later, in 1923, Britain's Quarterly Review speculated on the sources of American rage toward critics from home and abroad: "While the American people can be roused to juvenile fury by a chance or intentional phrase implying criticism or depreciation, the English nation is indifferent to the opinion of any man who is not one of its chosen political leaders. These are the characteristics of youth and age in great peoples."

The reactions to the criticisms of Mr. Pfaff and Mr. Meisler decades later suggests that America and Americans prefer to remain blissfully mired in infantile innocence.

JOHN TRUMBPOUR,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The Rights of Poles

The editorial "Poland: Dangerous Games" (Aug. 12) warned the inhabitants of that long-suffering Soviet satellite state not to exercise even the strictly limited rights of self-expression and political action they have won. This flies in the face of their struggle to regain the national rights that were lost in the Yalta sellout.

To advise those who recently won an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Polish people to "compromise" with a discredited minority of Kremlin puppets is, to put it mildly, inappropriate.

FREDERIC BENNETT,
London.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Rightists Are Surging In Norwegian Polls

Norway's rightist Progress Party appears set for a strong performance in the national elections Sept. 11. Recent opinion polls show that the Progress Party, led by Carl Hagen, may become the third- or second-largest political party, and threatens to cause the biggest political shake-up in Norway since World War II.

On Wednesday, a survey in the independent daily *Verdens Gang* indicated that about 20 percent of the voters will choose the Progress Party. This would make it the third biggest in the parliament, where it now has just 2 of 157 seats. Another newspaper poll, published Saturday in *Aftenposten*, indicated the Progress Party would move ahead of the Conservative Party, the main opposition party, to become the second-biggest party.

The Labor Party of Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland is expected to make its worst showing since the 1930s with just over 30 percent of the vote, according to the polls. Observers say the popularity of the Progress Party may stem from growing dissatisfaction with the government's austerity program and with rising unemployment.

A Woman Stands Up To Frankfurt Tower

The only obstacle to the construction in Frankfurt of "Europe's tallest skyscraper," as its developers call it, is Hannelore Kraus, and she is a formidable one. Mrs. Kraus, who lives next to the site where the 264-meter (866-foot) tower is planned, has taken advantage of a local law to halt the project, which she says would drive up the rents in the neighborhood and increase traffic and air pollution.

Under the law, builders must gain permission for the construction of high-rise buildings from neighbors on whose houses the buildings cast a shadow. The measure, intended to protect house owners from loss of air and light, has turned out to be a costly one for the developers of Frankfurt's skyscrapers, who reportedly pay huge sums to appease future neighbors.

But Mrs. Kraus refuses to be given in, even though Fay Indus-



DON'T KNOCK IT—"The Hammering Man," a sculpture by an American artist, Jonathan Borofsky, was inaugurated Wednesday in front of a bank's headquarters in Basel. The artist said it was a symbol of solidarity, work and better life.

trie-und Wohnbau KG, the building company, has raised its offer from 300,000 Deutsche marks (\$153,000) to 3 million DM. Her answer is: "Get out of my sunlight."

Around Europe

Highly toxic chemicals may have made North Sea seals vulnerable to a virus that killed thousands of them last summer, according to a study by the Dutch Agriculture University of Wageningen. It found that seals with high levels of polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, suffered from major vitamin A deficiency and reduced thyroid hormones—substances linked to the efficiency of the immune system. PCBs are dioxin-like chemicals used in plastics, packaging, industrial coolants and hydraulic systems. A canine distemper virus has been identified by scientists as the cause of the epidemic that killed at least 8,000 seals in northern Europe last year.

Television commercials are changing the eating habits of Spanish children and threatening their health, according to a survey by the hospital of San Carlos in Madrid. Preliminary results showed that many children had alarmingly high levels of chole-

sterol, which researchers said were caused by the growing consumption of saturated fats found in, among others, sweets and hamburgers. High levels of cholesterol can lead to coronary diseases. Experts said more and more children are "eating in an American way," by demanding products advertised on television and eating throughout the day. They advised parents to stick to the "Mediterranean diet" with its "abundance of vegetables, fish and fruit."

Italian nuns offering young women a free weekend at their 15th-century convent in the northern town of Alba have had so many requests that they have scheduled a second weekend, which is already fully booked. Sister Silva, the Mother Superior, said that all 15 places for the coming weekend had been taken, and that another free stay had been arranged for the following weekend "so as not to disappoint anyone." The 43 Dominican nuns advertised the free weekend offer in Italian Catholic newspapers in the hope that some might join their ranks. The last novice entered the convent two years ago.

Sytske Looijen

GENERAL NEWS

Postwar Iran Vacillates, and Iraq Is Aggressive

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO—A year after their eight-year war ended in a cease-fire, Iran is preoccupied with its transition to the post-Khomeini era while Iraq displays increasing assertiveness in a region fearful of Iraqi ambitions.

The divide in Tehran is defined by extremes of zealotry and pragmatism. In the last year these extremes have produced such disparate blossomings as the "death sentence" on the British author Salman Rushdie and the decision to accept a halt in the devastating war with Iraq.

Arab diplomats say the cease-fire on Aug. 20, 1988, left President Saddam Hussein of Iraq free to cement power, brutally crushing Kurdish revolt, and to kindle a proxy war with Damascus and Tehran in Lebanon. Iran, meanwhile, has yet to resolve the divisions within its Islamic Revolution that were opened by the war with Baghdad.

And that, in turn, has left unresolved the ideological battle over Tehran's attitude toward the West and toward American and other Western hostages held by its surrogates in Lebanon.

The divisions in Tehran center on the decision of the newly elected president, Hashemi Rafsanjani, to drop Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, viewed by many

Iran specialists as anti-American and opposed to any conciliatory moves.

Mr. Rafsanjani excluded Mr. Mohtashemi from the cabinet list presented to the Majlis, or parliament, on Saturday.

The list has yet to be endorsed by the 270-member legislature, in which a majority have

NEWS ANALYSIS

petitioned Mr. Rafsanjani to retain Mr. Mohtashemi.

The clash between Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's successor and a legislature elected during the ayatollah's rule sent various messages.

The Tehran Times, which has supported Mr. Rafsanjani, called his decision "a clear sign of independence and determination on the part of the president."

But the legislators' support for Mr. Mohtashemi illuminated the depth of support for continued adherence to a purist revolution in the mold first cast by the ayatollah.

Differences between the two men peaked this month when the president made a conditional offer to help the United States in the quest to free Western hostages held by pro-Iranian groups from the Hezbollah, or Party of God, in Lebanon.

Mr. Mohtashemi, who as Iran's ambassador in Damascus in the early 1980s helped

establish the Hezbollah in Lebanon, urged Iran's Shiite Muslim followers to continue hostility toward the United States.

The debate over Mr. Mohtashemi's removal touches on a broader central issue that has emerged publicly in Iran since the cease-fire.

It pits those like Mr. Rafsanjani, who is thought to favor greater economic openness and dealings with the West, against those supporting Mr. Mohtashemi in his demand for the continuation of the revolution.

The debate has sharpened since Ayatollah Khomeini's death, with the rival factions seeking preeminence as the custodians of their nation's future.

While Iran has vacillated, Iraq has shown greater domestic cohesion and foreign assertiveness under the autocratic Mr. Hussein.

Casting himself as victor in a war he started and ended without perceptible political gain, the Iraqi leader rapidly took advantage of quiet on his eastern fronts to crush Kurdish opposition in the north.

To the consternation of Arab neighbors who recall Iraq's tradition of regional bullying and bluster, he sought other goals—both friendly and aggressive—among Arab na-

Mr. Hussein nurtured and joined a loose economic alliance with Egypt, Jordan and

North Yemen to bolster his regional standing and isolate Syria, his arch-rival.

He also ordered the arming of Lebanese Christian forces in Beirut with tanks, artillery and missiles to fight President Hafez Assad of Syria in a proxy war. The move reflects Baghdad's long-standing animosity toward Damascus.

Arab and Western diplomats believe Iraq's action is inspired by a desire to avenge Syria's support for Iran in the Gulf War.

Syria remains Tehran's principal Arab ally. Mr. Assad's government joined with Iran last week in sponsoring the creation of an alliance of Lebanon-based militias. The group, comprising elements to such conflicting ideologies as communism and Islamic revolution, is committed to the overthrow of the Lebanese Christian leader, Major General Michel Aoun.

A lasting Iraq-Iran peace remains a remote concept, Arab diplomats say. Iraq's powerful military remains largely committed to securing the border with Iran, despite Mr. Hussein's asserted demobilization of 200,000 from his million-strong army.

Since the cease-fire went into effect a year ago, however, there have been no reports of violations to threaten seriously. Both sides have sought to rebuild their defenses. Iran through a big economic and arms deal with the Soviet Union in June.

Cambodia Bickering Is Likely to Drag On

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK—After a summer of hope that the long conflict in Cambodia was nearing its end, diplomats and other analysts now say bickering and bargaining will continue long after Vietnam withdraws all of its occupation troops in September, as it has promised to do.

Despite the convening last month in Paris of an international conference on Cambodia, now entering its final and decisive week, the four warring Cambodian factions are still far apart in their proposals. Their armies appear to be trying to improve their battlefield positions in case the talks collapse.

After a lull in fighting for most of this year, diplomats and relief workers have reported an unusual high level of fighting in recent weeks, as the resistance groups try to penetrate deeper inside Cambodia and establish base camps. The departing Vietnamese troops have responded with artillery barrages to back up their Cambodian allies. Diplomats said that casualties have been heavy at guerrilla field hospitals on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Hope for a settlement was prompted by a diplomatic flurry earlier this year that resulted in the Paris conference, which is being held, for the first time, with Chi-

nese participation. But in the roller-coaster diplomacy that has marked this conflict for a decade, the hopes were overtaken by events suggesting continued intransigence from the factions involved.

So far, the conference has been unable to agree on a power-sharing formula for Cambodia's factions. Recent hard-line statements from the government in Phnom Penh have suggested a new unwillingness to compromise.

In Paris on Tuesday, the Vietnamese-backed Cambodian government rejected a peace plan offered by France and Indonesia, the co-sponsors of the conference, saying it was "unbalanced" in favor of the three guerrilla factions.

The Phnom Penh government was installed by Hanoi after Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia in December 1978 and ousted the Communist Khmer Rouge, who had killed more than a million Cambodians during their reign. The Khmer Rouge later joined in a guerrilla coalition with two non-Communist groups, one of them headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The conflict has been complicated by the involvement of foreign powers. The Soviet Union has backed Vietnam and the Phnom Penh government, while China has

aided the guerrilla coalition, especially the Khmer Rouge.

Although Vietnam has agreed to withdraw its remaining troops, other nations are now insisting that the Paris conference not be stamped into validating the pullout until an internal power-sharing arrangement has been agreed to by all parties.

That, however, is likely to take time—far longer than the 30 or so days left before Vietnam completes its withdrawal, diplomats said. "I don't think it can be resolved for another year or two," an Asian diplomat said.

The issue that has bogged down the conference and dimmed settlement hopes is the same one that has divided the parties since direct peace talks began in 1987: the extent of participation in a provisional government by the Khmer Rouge, which has the largest army in the coalition.

Prince Sihanouk, the leader of the guerrilla coalition, has insisted that the Khmer Rouge be included in an interim, four-way Cambodian government that would rule prior to elections and also include his own faction, a smaller non-Communist faction and the Phnom Penh government, led by Prime Minister Hun Sen.

Although the prince has denounced the Khmer Rouge, he has

French Deny Giving Aid To Fiji Army

Reuters

SUVA, Fiji—Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France, in Fiji for a one-day visit, denied Wednesday that France was giving military aid to the island's army-backed government.

"We absolutely deny the existence of any military aid to Fiji," Mr. Rocard said after being welcomed to the South Pacific island state by the army commander, Major General Sitiveni Rabuka. The general carried out two coups in 1987 that led to the formation of the present interim government.

France recently donated 53 heavy trucks and a helicopter, which have been monopolized by the army. The trucks had been donated for civilian use, Mr. Rocard said. Asked about the use of the trucks by the military, he said France was "very concerned."

Australia, New Zealand and the United States suspended military aid after the coups and continued to refuse shipments because of what they regarded as slow progress toward a democratic constitution.

Mr. Rocard is the first French head of government to visit Fiji.

6 Die in Canada Plane Crash

Reuters

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Five Canadians and a resident of Finland, were killed in the crash of a light plane during a fishing expedition in Great Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

SCIENCE

Voyager Photos Show a Complete Neptune Ring

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California — Challenging discoveries made only 11 days ago, the Voyager 2 spacecraft transmitted new photographs Tuesday showing a tenuous but complete ring of dusty debris circling Neptune.

The complete ring was found 17,000 miles above Neptune's clouds, just outside the orbit of one of the planet's newly discovered small moons and in the region where the spacecraft detected a partial ring of clumps of debris on Aug. 11. That finding seemed to confirm earlier observations from Earth indicating that Neptune had fragmentary rings strikingly different from those of any other planet.

Photographs transmitted Tuesday indicated that a second accumulation of orbiting debris, 23,300 miles from Neptune, still appeared to form an incomplete circle or ring arc. But scientists said they would not be surprised if this arc also turned out to be a full ring.

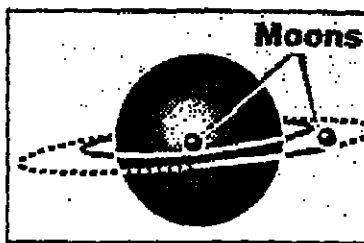
The pictures were too faint for scientists to determine the composition and dimen-

sions of the ring, but they expect to gather more data as the spacecraft reaches its rendezvous with Neptune on Thursday.

Dr. Bradford A. Smith, an astronomer at the University of Arizona who heads the team analyzing Voyager photographs, said: "I think that if we can indeed photograph this outer ring at a sharp angle later and see material that goes all the way around, probably the term 'arc' will sort of fade away. But that's just speculation."

For several years astronomers made Earth-based observations indicating that Neptune was surrounded by ring arcs. Eleven days ago Voyager took the first photographs showing two such arcs. Scientists were at a loss for a ready explanation. Although Voyager had continued to observe the outer ring arc, it had not detected the inner arc again, and scientists took to calling it the "lost arc."

During a press conference at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, where the mission of Voyager 2 is being directed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. Smith announced that the "lost arc" had been found but, to the surprise of all, it is not an arc.



The New York Times

"It goes all around," he said. "It is Neptune's first complete ring."

Dr. Smith said the complete inner ring is just outside the orbit of the moon designated 1989 N3, for the third natural satellite of Neptune to be discovered in 1989. The incomplete outer ring is near the moon 1989 N4.

The material in the inner ring appears to be uniformly distributed through the full circle and to be extremely dark. Dr. Smith said, reminding astronomers of the dark, narrow rings that Voyager 2 photographed at Uranus in 1986.

Uranus was found to have at least 10

circles. Jupiter has only one narrow ring, and Saturn has a countless multitude of rings, broad and narrow and sparkling with reflected sunlight. The four inner planets, including Earth, have no rings.

"Whether the material is fine or large particles," Dr. Smith said, "that is going to be difficult to say."

The most recent photographs of the outer and apparently incomplete ring show it to be unusually lumpy, like a string of unevenly sized beads. "It doesn't behave in some nice systematic way," Dr. Smith said.

Scientists said they had no theories to explain this type of structure. When Voyager gets closer to Neptune on Thursday, scientists said the pictures might reveal the outer ring to be a complete circle.

Voyager 2, a one-ton, unmanned spacecraft, is now less than two million miles from Neptune and scheduled to fly within 3,000 miles of its north polar region at four minutes before midnight Thursday, Eastern daylight time. Five hours later, the craft is to pass within 23,000 miles of Triton, Neptune's largest moon.

Dr. Edward C. Stone, a physicist at the California Institute of Technology and the chief project scientist, said the debris in planetary rings presumably came from broken-up moons. Remaining moons are thought to influence the shape of the rings, with their gravity preventing the material from dissipating.

Of the four small moons discovered by Voyager in recent weeks, only two appear to be associated with rings. But project scientists said they believed that numerous moons too small to be detected exist in Neptune's neighborhood and are probably defining the size and location of the rings.

Before Voyager 2's encounter, Neptune was known to have only two moons, Triton, which Voyager has found to be slightly smaller than Earth's moon, is one of the few natural satellites in the solar system with a substantial atmosphere and the only one that orbits in the opposite direction of the planet's rotation.

The other previously known Neptunian moon is Nereid, an object no more than 250 miles wide. Triton and Nereid lie well beyond the region of the rings.

The Inscrutable Cat Giving Up Its Secrets to Human Scrutiny

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

THE inscrutability of the cat, long a creature of mystery to humans, is slowly yielding to a vigorous new effort among scientists to fathom this wildest and most independent of domestic animals.

The scientists are finding, among other things, that household cats display an extraordinary flexibility that enables them to deal with the potentially schizoid state in which they find themselves: domesticated on the outside, but wild at heart.

On one side of that duality, the

experts are finding that cats are more sociable than popular myth would have it. Kittens can easily be conditioned to become friendly and affectionate rather than aloof.

But on the other side, housecats are being revealed as such efficient killers, even when well-fed, that they often have a major effect on their surrounding ecosystems.

A cat can instantly change from a purring ball of fur to a merciless stalker of prey, animal behaviorists say, because its nervous system is equipped for a range of divergent responses to the world around it.

any of which can be tripped at any moment by the right stimulus.

This characteristic has made cats unusually adaptable, able to live successfully in a one-room apartment and on a 150-acre (60-hectare) farm.

Some animal behaviorists have also concluded that cats display as much range and variety in personality and temperament for their species as humans do for theirs, and as much quirkiness that can be both maddening and delightful.

Cats, for instance, are highly sensitive to the actions and moods of people and are capable of sulks and snits when they feel slighted or deserted.

The experts have also developed startling evidence of the cat's renowned ability to survive, this time in the particular setting of New York City, where cats are prone at this time of year to fall from open windows in tall buildings.

The interest in all this is more than academic. With the rise of the two-income family, cats have surpassed dogs as the pet of choice for many urban dwellers; they do not have to be walked, and they can be left alone indoors all day. Cats are now believed to outnumber dogs as pets in the United States and some other Western countries, reversing a historical trend.

"This is the genetically engineered pet for working people," said Phyllis Wright, the vice president for companion animals of the Humane Society of the United States.

The trend, in turn, has stimulated new interest in learning more about the cat's nature.

"For a long time the focus was on dogs; now it's turned around," says Dr. Benjamin L. Hart, a professor of physiology and behavior at the University of California at Davis who is an authority on both cats and dogs. He and his wife, Lynette A. Hart, the director of the university's human-animal program, have written a textbook for feline and canine behavioral therapists.

The number of therapists who deal with cats is growing, and they are finding it a lucrative field. Because of the cat's inscrutability, many first-time cat owners, and even veteran owners, misunderstand their pets, the experts say. Conflicts arise, and the therapist is called in to sort things out. The conflict often arises because the cat is simply being a cat.

"A cat playing is normal behavior; a cat playing on your head at 4 o'clock in the morning is not appropriate behavior," from a human point of view, said Dr. Dale Olm, a veterinarian and animal behavioral consultant at the New York hospital of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.



Herman Fiedl-Cable/The New York Times

Often, a misunderstanding of the cat's nature creates false expectations that lead the owner to abandon the animal.

Of all the domesticated species, Dr. Hart said, only the cat lived a solitary life in the wild. And it remains fundamentally an asocial animal incapable of being dominated by humans. This characteristic is widely seen as a major reason why so many people dislike cats—and also why others value them.

"A dog or a horse can be admonished or struck and it will become submissive," Dr. Hart said. "You can't do that with a cat. They do not go into a subordinate role as a dog or a horse does. They just fight back."

Cats also differ in another major aspect of their relationship with people, and it is here that scientists have discovered a way to break down the wall of aloofness. Dogs see humans as a member of the pack, a companion, scientists say, whereas cats, with their solitary heritage, do not.

A common view among scientists is that what cats see in humans, if they are going to see anything, is a stand-in for the mother.

The humans are perceived as fulfilling the mother's role as provider and care-giver, especially when a cat comes to live in a house when it is young.

The Fine Art of Falling

New York Times Service

EVERY year, scores of cats fall from open windows in New York City. From June 4 through Nov. 4, 1984, for instance, 132 such victims were admitted to the Animal Medical Center on 62d Street in Manhattan.

Most of the cats landed on concrete. Most survived. Experts believe they were able to do so because of the laws of physics, superior balance and what might be called the flying squirrel tactic. In a study for the medical center, Dr. Wayne Whitney and Dr. Cheryl Mehlhoff recorded the distance of the fall for 129 of the 132 cats. The falls ranged from 2 to 32 stories, with an average distance of 5.5 stories.

Seventeen of the cats were put to sleep and 8 died from shock and chest injuries. The longer the fall, the greater the chance of survival. Only one of 22 cats that plunged from above 7 stories died.

Why did cats from higher floors fare better than those on lower ones? One explanation is that the speed of the fall does not increase beyond a certain point, Mehlhoff and Whitney say. This point, "terminal velocity," is reached relatively quickly in the case of cats. Terminal velocity for a cat is 60 miles per hour; for an adult human, 120 mph. Until a cat reaches terminal velocity, they speculated, it reacts to acceleration by reflexively extending its legs, making it more prone to injury. After terminal velocity is reached, the cat might relax and stretch its legs out like a flying squirrel, increasing air resistance and helping to distribute the impact more evenly.

IN BRIEF

Bicarbonate No Help to Heart

NEW YORK (NYT) — Sodium bicarbonate, routinely given to heart attack patients for more than 60 years, may do more harm than good, researchers at the University of California at San Francisco say.

The substance, commonly known as baking soda, has been given to heart attack victims to prevent a build-up of damaging acids in the blood. But researchers found that solutions of sodium bicarbonate worsened heart and liver functions. The study involved people with heart disease, but not as they were having heart attacks.

Soviets Planning Mars Flight in '96

PASADENA, California (NYT) — The Soviet Union will send an unmanned spacecraft to the Martian moon Phobos in 1996 and will visit Mercury at the turn of the century, a Soviet scientist says. Two Soviet missions to Phobos failed in the last year.

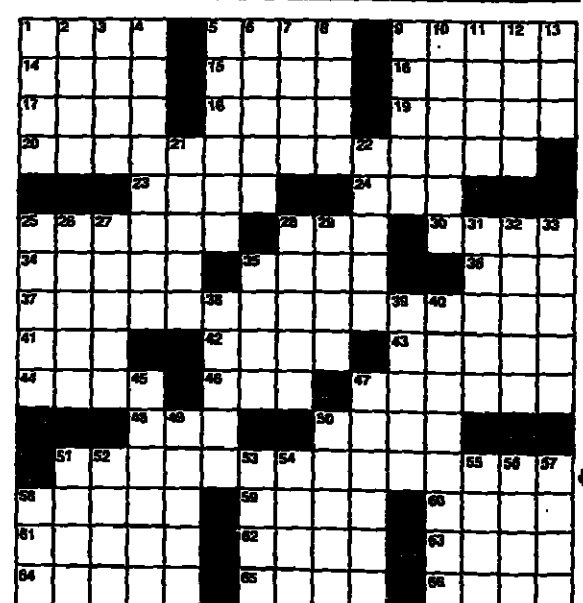
The scientist, Professor Valeri Baranov of the Vernadsky Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry in Moscow, also said earlier Soviet plans to send a manned mission to Mars by the year 2015 were not realistic. He spoke at a conference on solar system exploration being held at the California Institute of Technology.

ACROSS

- 1 Fountain order
- 5 Pitcher's forbidden movement
- 9 Broadcast
- 14 Apartment
- 15 Protected, at sea
- 16 Dwell
- 17 Close
- 18 Laugh up a storm
- 19 Red head, once
- 20 Hot actress of yore?
- 23 Have to have
- 24 Ruckus
- 25 Savage, intractable person
- 28 A Darling
- 30 Alaskan cape or seaport
- 34 Stand ready
- 35 Campus figure
- 36 Haller's object
- 37 Owens?
- 41 Gutter's rel
- 42 Nobel's Peace after Walesa
- 43 Miffed
- 44 Track event
- 46 Past
- 47 Actor Wynn 1916-86
- 48 Shoot the breeze
- 50 Change piece
- 51 Sizzling Brooklyn reves?
- 58 Start a golf game
- 59 Fling

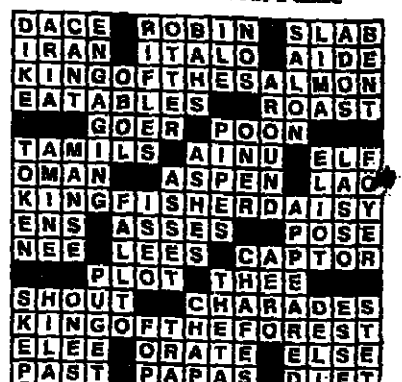
DOWN

- 1 Critter
- 2 Draft status
- 3 Fabulist
- 4 N.B.A. division
- 5 Clip-joint owner?
- 6 In full voice
- 7 Regan's father
- 8 "Roberta" composer
- 9 Caesar, for one
- 10 Titania's mate
- 11 Coil
- 12 Modify level
- 13 Chee Leo
- 21 Evergreen shrub
- 22 "Chad" 1940 film
- 25 Noted jazz pianist
- 26 Left the land of Nod
- 27 Street entertainment
- 28 Verso's complement
- 29 Honolulu's locale
- 31 Expanse
- 32 Arthur Tracy's theme song
- 33 A k a Barnaby Jones
- 35 Stupely
- 36 Storehouse



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Solution to Previous Puzzle



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Some Chinese Protesters Headed for Dingy Prison

New York Times Service
BEIJING — Less verdant and spacious than Beijing University, and far gloomier and more isolated than Tiananmen Square, is a guarded compound in the southwest part of the capital that may be the next home for many leaders of China's democracy movement.

Beijing No. 1 Prison — gray, dilapidated and surrounded by 13-foot (3.95-meter) walls that are topped by an electric fence — was built in 1908, in the dying days of the Qing Dynasty. Its cells have left their mark on thieves, rapists and political idealists.

There are eight hours of political education a week, intended to make inmates acknowledge their guilt and inspire them to support the Communist Party and the government.

"The political education is effective," said Wang Hehan, a 25-year-old man serving an 18-year sentence for killing a man in a fight. "Before we did not understand anything about the law, but now we know about the need to respect the law and society."

Beijing No. 1 is for felons sentenced to terms of more than 10 years. So far it has not received prisoners from the democracy movement. But as those people come to trial, some will end up behind Beijing No. 1's walls, struggling to maintain self-respect and faith in their ideals amid a

system that aims not only at isolating criminals but, above all, at cleansing contaminated minds.

No one knows how many people have been detained or arrested throughout China in connection with this year's democracy movement. Most estimates by diplomats range from 10,000 to 20,000. Some detainees are released after several days of interrogation, but arrests continue.

Wei Jingsheng, an electrician serving a 15-year sentence for leading the 1978-79 Democracy Wall movement, was kept in solitary confinement early in the decade before being transferred to a camp in the desolation of Qinghai Province, in western China. The official press says he refused to repent. Xu Wenli, another leader of the movement of a decade ago, remains in a cell in Beijing No. 1. Prison officials say his ideological progress is "about average."

A visit to Beijing No. 1 offered a window into the life that many dissidents can anticipate for the next decade or two. It presented glimpses of a bleak and austere existence, but one perhaps not as harsh as might be imagined.

In part, that may be because it is a model institution, in contrast with places like Gongdelin Prison, in the north of Beijing, where the guards are said to torture inmates by manhandling them so tightly that they are unable to use their hands for days afterward.

And there is Qincheng No. 1 Prison, in the city's northern suburbs, where some intellectuals are believed to be confined behind an arched entrance known as the "atheists' gate" to hell.

Still less accessible are the labor camps in remote areas of the far west and far north. Two Chinese officials with access to high-level information say a senior leader has proposed that labor camps be built in areas along the border to accommodate large numbers of those deemed counterrevolutionaries.

Xu Jihuang, the lean, affable warden of Beijing No. 1, led a tour of his domain, showing how a dozen inmates are packed into six bunk beds in a room the size of a large U.S. bedroom — crowded, but not strikingly so by Chinese standards.

Many prisoners have guitars, which they play in their free hour each evening or on their day off each week. A few have books: some political or inspirational, but also a few novels.

There are about 2,000 prisoners at Beijing No. 1, including 100 women and 30 persons serving sentences for counterrevolutionary offenses.

Inmates work eight hours a day, six days a week, in two prison factories, making socks and such plastic objects as sandals and lunch boxes. They are paid the rough equivalent of \$1 a month; the state turns a \$300,000 annual profit on the operation.

The prisoners are allowed some access to television news and newspapers, and were aware of the democracy movement when it was happening. But if there was any thrill at seeing the anti-government demonstrations, it is dead now.

"During the unrest, we were very indignant," said Liu Xuewen, a 23-year-old serving a 12-year sentence for robbery. "What we want most is a stable environment." He was speaking not only to a foreign reporter but also in the midst of a half-dozen prison officials.

While the reporter selected Mr. Liu at random, it was hardly a realistic probing of his attitudes. He and other inmates expressed considerable enthusiasm for prison conditions — sometimes with such apparent sincerity that it seemed they might be reluctant to leave.

Three former inmates interviewed independently confirmed that while the No. 1 Prison is hardly idyllic, it is bearable. The worst aspect is the winters, they said, because the prison is not centrally heated and the small stoves never raise the temperature to a comfortable level.

In addition, they noted that some political prisoners have been kept in isolation — even guards are not allowed to talk with them — and that that takes an enormous toll on their well-being and sanity.

—NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

Senior Beijing Official Blames Party For Disorders and Calls For a Purge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — A senior Chinese official has blamed unrest in the country on the Communist Party itself and called for the dismissal of more officials in what Western diplomats said was a bid to widen a purge of party ranks.

The official, Song Ping, a senior member of the Politburo, also said that many officials were bourgeois liberals — Chinese jargon for supporters of Western ideas — and had to be uncovered.

"The recent struggle has made us see clearly that many problems, some quite severe, exist within the ranks of the party," Mr. Song said. "The very cause of the turmoil, which developed into a counter-revolutionary riot later, came from within the party."

Mr. Song's call for dismissals was one of the most specific proposals made by Chinese leaders since the violent crackdown against the pro-democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square in June.

His remarks Tuesday to leading members of the party's Organization Department were reported Wednesday in the People's Daily, the party newspaper.

In another development, the Chinese government on Wednesday removed the president of Beijing University, a center of unrest during the student-led democracy movement, and replaced him with a Marxist economist.

Mr. Song, 72, is one of three men named to the Politburo's key Standing Committee after the June purge of the reformist party leader, Zhao Ziyang, and his ally Hu Qili.

A veteran revolutionary with years of experience in propaganda work, Mr. Song was once political secretary to late prime minister Chou Enlai. He was not earlier identified clearly with any faction.

But diplomats said that Mr. Song appeared to have had good relations with Mr. Zhao before party hard-liners won a bitter power struggle with advocates of change and the military crushed the democracy campaign, killing thousands.

They said that like many other officials, Mr. Song would now want to play down those links.

Although Chinese leaders have previously signaled plans for a purge, party members have indicated that the effort faced substantial resistance in the rank and file, in

part due to the large numbers of people who would be targeted.

"It looks like the hard-liners want to extend the purge," a diplomat said. "They appear to be trying to consolidate their power by getting rid of more Zhao supporters."

Mr. Song was quoted as saying that Mr. Zhao, who has not been seen in public since late May, had supported unrest and was guilty of splitting the party.

He said that other officials had made anti-party statements, distributed leaflets and publicly opposed the party leadership, while still others had participated in demonstrations, spread rumors or threatened to quit the party.

"Quite a number of the sponsors, organizers and commanders of the turmoil and riot were Communist Party members," he said, without naming anyone. "For those who threatened mass resignation or whose cases were serious, we cannot let them resign from the party, we must throw them out."

Mr. Song called for "a thorough inspection of the ideology and actual behavior" of officials "to dismiss those who practice bourgeois liberalization from leading posts."

(Reuters, L'P)

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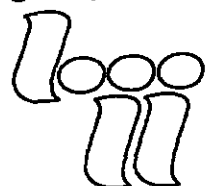
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Amgen	118.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	22.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	1.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.5	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.2	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.1	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Wednesday's MARKET DIARY				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

AMEX Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

NASDAQ Index				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	437.1	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	118.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	22.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	1.0	29.5	29.5	+1.0
Amgen	0.5	29.5	29.5	+1.0

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell	Buy
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Standard & Poor's Index				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

U.S. Oil Prices Cyrate After Rise in Stocks

NEW YORK — U.S. energy futures traded erratically Wednesday following an announcement by the American Petroleum Institute that crude oil prices in the week ended Aug. 19 had risen by 4.5 million barrels, far above estimates.

The institute said distillate stocks rose by 1.1 million barrels and gasoline stocks were up 1 million barrels.

However, overproduction by nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had been expected to show up in U.S. supplies, analysts said.

October crude oil contracts rose four cents to \$18.73 a barrel, after having traded as low as \$18.58.

New York Stocks Post Sharp Gains

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed sharply higher Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as ongoing concerns about the U.S. economy failed to stop investors from capitalizing on a sell-off that caused prices to plunge earlier this week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 3.99 points Tuesday, jumped 27.12 to close at 2,678.11.

Among broader market indicators, the New York Stock Exchange composite index climbed on 1.73 to 191.84 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 3.51 to 344.70. The price of an average share gained 33 cents.

Advances led declines by a roughly 2-1 ratio. Big Board volume rose to 159.64 million shares from 141.39 million traded Tuesday.

Analysts said stock prices were pushed higher by bargain hunters who began entering the market late Tuesday in the wake of the 40.91-

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 23

Amsterdam: AEX 1,400.00, +10.00. AEX 1,400.00, +10.00. AEX 1,400.00, +10.00. AEX 1,400.00, +10.00. AEX 1,400.00, +10.00.

London: FTSE 100 2,678.11, +27.12. FTSE 100 2,678.11, +27.12. FTSE 100 2,678.11, +27.12. FTSE 100 2,678.11, +27.12. FTSE 100 2,678.11, +27.12.

Paris: CAC 35 1,400.00, +10.00. CAC 35 1,400.00, +10.00. CAC 35 1,400.00, +10.00. CAC 35 1,400.00, +10.00. CAC 35 1,400.00, +10.00.

Frankfurt: DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00.

Berlin: DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00. DAX 1,400.00, +10.00.

Stock Index				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Advanced	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Declined	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Unchanged	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Total Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0
New Issues	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Aug. 23

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT)

5.00 bushels per bushel

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Food

Aug. 23

Season High Low Open High Low Close Chg.

WHEAT (CBT)

5.00 bushels per bushel

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1989

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Idea of Art for Life's Sake Grows in Europe's Offices

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Many companies are too cheap even to replace antediluvian vinyl desks or dirty old filing cabinets, let alone to hang real art on employees' office walls. But a few European corporate art patrons are buying oil paintings, lithographs, gouaches, acrylics and watercolors to decorate offices, hallways and cafeterias.

"We use art for the benefit of our employees, not for a particular director," said Richard Watt, design program manager at IBM U.K., which was one of the first U.S. companies to introduce the idea.

European companies, such as Robert Fleming, the London investment firm; Unilever; Arthur Andersen, one of the Big Eight accounting firms in London; Deutsche Bank; Franz Haniel, the large trading group; Dresdner Bank; and BMW, the car manufacturer, are also building up their office art collections.

Corporate patrons find that pictures help employees.

Incorporating art into offices is a way to alleviate a highly pressured and controlled environment," said Glenn Sujo, curator at Arthur Andersen in London and a director of Art Guidelines, a corporate art advisory service.

Arthur Andersen has a collection of 1,800 works, mainly by contemporary British artists.

But many people who work in offices are not great art connoisseurs and have difficulty appreciating certain works, especially if they are abstract and have little color. Staff tastes, according to the corporate curators, tend more toward figurative art and bright colors.

"When we started the collection in 1986, most people had hardly any contact with contemporary art," said Bernhard Steinrück, a lawyer with Deutsche Bank. "Some were irritated and asked how anybody could buy such rubbish, but this is changing."

The bank has one of the largest West German contemporary "paper" art collections, which was bought for 2 million Deutsche marks (\$1.02 million).

BANKERS, for instance, raised their conservative eyebrows at a collage by a young German artist, Felix Droese, in which the artist had used his own hair. "As a policy, we stay away from abstract because the staff do not usually like it," said Bill Smith, the compliance officer at Robert Fleming who doubles as art curator. The firm, which originated in Dundee, has an impressive collection of Scottish art from 1830 to the present.

But, even by sticking to figurative art, it is impossible to please all of the people all of the time. For example, under staff protest, Mr. Smith is about to move one of the bank's more recent acquisitions, "Hawthorn and Golden Wonder," which features a cartoon-like dog — "it doesn't look like a real dog" — a bag of chips and one of Hawthorn's churches in the background. The painting, by Jack McFadyen, a Scottish artist, has found a new home with someone on the second floor who really likes it.

To make everybody happy would mean asking them what they would like on their walls, something most companies are not willing to risk; they prefer to leave purchasing decisions to board members interested in art, and/or art experts.

"It would be a catastrophe; democratic methods don't work here," said Harriet Neumann, a 34-year-old German artist whose work hangs on the walls of Deutsche Bank's twin towers in Frankfurt. "You have to put something in front of people first, then the educational message can get through."

Arthur Andersen is one of the few companies that actually ask people what they would like and then purchase it for them. "I

See ART, Page 11



Leah Mazur, 90, who suffers from Alzheimer's, is cared for by her daughter Josephine. Many young companies are studying the disease.

Companies Working on Alzheimer's-Related Programs

COMPANY	RESEARCH AREA
Alkermes Cambridge, Mass.	Receptors
Alkermes Cambridge, Mass.	Drug delivery
Athena Neurosciences San Francisco	Drug delivery, growth factors
California Biotechnology Mountain View, Ca	Growth factors
Cambridge Neurosciences Cambridge, Mass.	Receptors, clone genes
Cephalon West Chester, Pa.	Growth factors
Cortex Pharmaceuticals Irvine, Calif.	Diagnostics, drugs
Enzytech Inc. Cambridge, Mass.	Drug delivery
Hana Biologics Alameda, Calif.	Cell transplants
Houston Biotechnology The Woodlands, Texas	Growth factors
Nelson R&D Irvine, Calif.	Receptors
Neurogen Corp. Branford, Conn.	Cell transplants, receptors
Neurox Peptides Menlo Park, Calif.	Drug delivery
Nova Pharmaceuticals Baltimore, Md.	Receptors, drug delivery
Pharmacia Alachua, Fla.	Drug delivery
Regeneron Tarrytown, N.Y.	Growth factors
Sentek Mountain View, Calif.	Diagnostics
Synergen Boulder, Colo.	Angiogenesis factor

Source: Mehta and Isaly, Worldwide Pharmaceutical Research

Phil B. Conrad/The New York Times

Biotech Firms Born of Disease of Elderly

By Lawrence M. Fisher
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — A flood of start-up companies is rushing to attack the degenerative brain disease called Alzheimer's, betting that gathering leading scientists in well-financed enterprises can produce breakthroughs.

But skeptics say that a cure for the illness is far too distant a goal for such companies and that the efforts could provide a difficult lesson about the limits of venture capital.

Alzheimer's disease remains one of the most mysterious afflictions, with no known cause or diagnostic test, let alone a means of prevention or cure.

At such an early stage, diseases are commonly researched in an academic setting or in the well-financed laboratories of giant pharmaceutical manufacturers.

But the magnitude of Alzheimer's, coupled with rapid advances in biotechnology, has inspired 18 start-up companies to pursue the disease, which causes memory loss and confusion.

Several first-generation biotechnology concerns and many established pharmaceutical companies are also investigating Alzheimer's.

The goal of the companies, large and small, is a definitive diagnostic test and a therapy that can halt or reverse progression of the disease.

The potential market for Alzheimer's tests or drugs is immense. An estimated 2 million

Americans suffer from the progressive dementia that typifies the disease, and the number is expected to swell as the population ages and as more people live long enough to develop the illness, which is most prevalent after the age of 60.

The cost of caring for Alzheimer's patients is estimated at more than \$40 billion annually in

this chemical will help preserve memory functions in early-stage patients. Even a drug producing only transient relief would be a significant advance.

But interim results in a major study of Warner-Lambert Co.'s drug, THA, which is in a late stage of clinical trials, have found substantial risk of liver damage and no statistical evidence of the drug's effectiveness.

Furthermore, a California researcher who found significant improvement in the memories of some patients treated with the drug has acknowledged deficiencies in his study.

Warner-Lambert has said it thinks another year of research will produce positive results.

The 18 neuroscience companies, as they call themselves, have mostly been founded in the last two years and few have gone public.

The proliferation owes much to venture funds looking for a place to deposit their capital. Many of the companies were founded by venture capitalists flush from the successful public offerings of earlier biotech companies.

Critics say much of the work at the neuroscience companies amounts to basic research more appropriately pursued in academia or at established companies.

They say the potential payoffs in Alzheimer's research are so far down the road that nearly all

See START-UP, Page 12

Estimates Show Higher Bailout Costs for S&Ls

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — New estimates on the health of the U.S. thrift industry by federal regulators show that the \$164 billion savings-and-loan bailout bill signed only two weeks ago by President George Bush will not give the government enough money to clean up the country's worst financial calamity.

The latest estimates are that many more S&Ls than had been expected will fail in the next three years, pushing the cost well beyond the \$50 billion the administration projects spending in that time.

The \$50 billion set aside for 1989-91 will be adequate if thrift failures do not go much above 400 institutions, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. chairman, William Seidman, said.

"If it gets up toward 500 it gets awfully tight," Mr. Seidman said. Later, however, James Barth,

chief economist for the new Office of Thrift Supervision, said he expects "upwards of 600" thrifts will have to be bailed out because of the continuing decline of the industry's health.

"I have no way of knowing" whether the \$50 billion will be enough to cover S&L cleanups, Mr. Barth said, "but I would not be surprised to see the cost escalate."

If the \$50 billion proves inadequate, it will not be necessary to go back to Congress immediately for more money. The legislation, Mr. Seidman explained, makes it possible to issue notes for temporary financing.

In addition to the \$50 billion for failures through 1991, the bailout bill provides about \$52 billion for past failures and \$24 billion for failures between 1991 and 1999.

The rest of the \$164 billion total goes to interest and other expenses. The crucial part of the measure is the first \$50 billion, which the ad-

ministration wanted to borrow through a new private corporation. So far this year, the government has taken over 264 failed S&Ls.

Mr. Barth released statistics showing that 939 associations — almost one-third of the industry — had losses during the second quarter of this year. Largely because of higher interest rates, S&L losses grew to \$3.7 billion for the quarter, after a \$3.5 billion loss in the first three months of the year.

Thrift operating losses will continue to worsen because of the recent resurgence in interest rates, Mr. Barth predicted. "Increases in interest rates adversely affect thrifts — that's the law of the industry," he said. "I do not expect there to be, miraculously, profits next quarter."

Whether the S&L bailout bill provides enough money has been in dispute since Mr. Bush unveiled his cleanup plan soon after his inauguration last January. Critics, including the chairmen of both the House and Senate banking committees, have accused the administration of underestimating the cost, and the Congressional Budget Office recently estimated it will take another \$15 billion to do the job.

Administration officials, including the White House S&L adviser, Richard Breen, Treasury Undersecretary Robert Glauber and the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, have defended the \$50 billion cost estimate but said economic uncertainties make it impossible for anyone to know how much the cleanup will require until the job is done.

In a last-minute compromise that kept the bailout bill from being killed, Congress and the administration agreed to borrow \$30 billion and to spend \$20 billion from the budget during the current federal fiscal year, which ends Sept. 30.

Dollar Advances As German Rate Worries Subside

Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The dollar firmed Wednesday amid doubts that the West German Bundesbank would raise key interest rates Thursday, and some analysts predicted that further good news about the U.S. economy might boost the dollar as high as two Deutsche marks in coming weeks.

"If U.S. inflation falls further and there are further indications of economic growth, we could be testing the two-mark level by the end of September," said Paul Chertkow, chief international economist at Drexel Burnham Lambert in London.

"The general demand for dollars is there and will continue to be there," said Mark Slater, senior trader at Salomon Brothers International. "If the Bundesbank does not raise West German rates, then the dollar could rise again and go up to two marks in the next few weeks."

The dollar closed higher in New York against most major currencies, finishing at 1.9560 DM, up from Tuesday's close of 1.9390. The dollar also rose against the yen, to 143.150 from 142.175 on Tuesday.

The British pound fell to \$1.5713 from \$1.5895 after news that the British trade deficit widened substantially in July.

The dollar was also higher against the Swiss and French currencies, closing at 1.6840 Swiss francs versus 1.6717, and at 6.5900 French francs, compared with 6.5460.

The dollar had tumbled Tuesday in response to a spate of market rumors that the Bundesbank might raise its key lending rates when its central bank council meets again Thursday for the first time after its summer recess.

But traders and analysts generally doubted that the West German authorities would move so soon and without any acute crisis forcing them at the moment.

"They are not under particular pressure and they have many other things to discuss after their summer recess," said Hermann Rempfer, chief economist at BHF Bank in Frankfurt.

Some analysts even speculated that British officials, worried about pressure to increase their rates, BHF Bank in Frankfurt.

Finance Minister Theodor Waigel, in office since last spring, will attend the meeting for his first appearance at a central bank council session, further indicating that it may be preoccupied with broad discussions. The finance minister is an occasional guest at the Bundesbank's council meetings but is not empowered to take part in making decisions on interest rates.

At the same time, analysts noted that Bundesbank action can never be totally discounted, especially in view of the fact that the last two interest-rate increases — on April 20 and June 29 — took the markets by surprise.

The Bundesbank has raised its key discount and Lombard rates three times this year. Currently, the discount rate, the rate at which the central bank lends to commercial institutions using bills as collateral, stands at 5 percent and the Lombard, the rate for loans using securities as collateral, stands at 7 percent.

Analysts noted that the Bundesbank is constantly monitoring the booming West German economy for signs of worrisome inflation, and some observers said another rate boost would be a possibility in the intermediate term if no action is taken this week.

"The economy is growing at a strong annual rate of about 3 percent, underlying inflation is rising and the unexpected levels of immigration affect the savings rate since the immigrants spend and borrow," said Brendan Brown, chief of research at Mitsubishi Finance International.

He doubted that the Bundesbank would increase its key rates this week, but said that it would probably continue to raise intermediate rates. "In two weeks, or later in September, there could be a rise in the major rates," Mr. Brown said.

Analysts cited the Bundesbank's central worries about high interest levels in Britain, Spain and Italy. West Germany imports heavily from all three countries — and also imports inflation.

Some analysts even speculated that British officials, worried about pressure to increase their rates, BHF Bank in Frankfurt.

See DOLLAR, Page 13

U.K. Trade Deficit Rose To £2.06 Billion in July

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's current-account deficit, based in July to £2.06 billion (\$3.26 billion) from £1.81 billion in July 1988, the government reported Wednesday, confounding financial markets and dashing recent hopes of an early cut in interest rates.

The July shortfall in the broadest measure of trade was the second highest on record, and was sharply higher than the June figure of £1.52 billion. Economists had been forecasting a July deficit of £1.4 billion.

Sterling sank two pence and one cent immediately after the news, triggering reported Bank of England intervention to support the pound. Shares of British companies suffered an initial setback and government bonds nosedived.

However, sterling, bonds and shares recovered somewhat from the day's lows, indicating that the markets do not view the data as disastrous, despite uncertainty over their meaning, economists said.

Markets were half-prepared for the figures to be out of line because of a national dock strike in July, but the outcome was considerably above the highest estimates, economists said.

Stephen Hannah, head of research at NatWest Treasury and Capital Markets, said the figures indicate that the underlying improvement in Britain's trade balance stalled in the second quarter after more encouraging signs earlier in the year.

"It shows there is an enormous gap between supply and demand in the economy, which the authorities

will have to narrow in order to get inflation down," Mr. Hannah said. "They cannot reduce interest rates for the foreseeable future."

Mr. Hannah said interest rates will have to stay at the current 14 percent at least until the first quarter of 1990 to dampen demand.

The visible trade deficit for July was £2.46 billion, also the second biggest on record. The biggest was the £2.58 billion reported for July of last year. The latest figure compared with June's £1.92 billion shortfall.

The current-account deficit includes invisible trade, such as services, overseas investment earnings and official transfer payments. Such trade was estimated to be in surplus by £400 million.

(Reuters, AFP)

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Aug. 23
Amsterdam	2.196
Bremen	4.672
Frankfurt	1.952
London (S)	1.571
London (B)	1.571
Paris	6.590
Porto	4.875
Tokyo	143.150
Zurich	1.483
1 ECU	1.368
1 SDR	1.359

Closing in London, Tokyo and Zurich, figures in other centers. New York closing rates.

a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.G.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Aug. 23
Argentine	155.000	155.000
Australian	1.538	1.538
Belgian	36.363	36.363
British	0.756	0.756
Canadian	0.717	0.717
Chinese	2.221	2.221
Dutch	2.205	2.205
French	6.546	6.546

New York rates unless marked as "local rate."

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	180-day
Pound sterling	1.5417	1.5417	1.5417	1.5417
Japanese yen	142.30	142.30	142.30	142.30
Deutsche mark	1.9417	1.9417	1.9417	1.9417

Sources: International Bank (London); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (ESD); BAI (Baird, Irvine, Gilmartin); Goldman Sachs (London). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	Aug. 23
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, ECU: ECU (European Currency Unit) (per equivalent). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Deposits

United States	Aug. 23
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, ECU: ECU (European Currency Unit) (per equivalent). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates Aug. 23

United States	Aug. 23
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, ECU: ECU (European Currency Unit) (per equivalent). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

U.S. Money Market Funds

U.S. Money Market Funds	Aug. 23
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, ECU: ECU (European Currency Unit) (per equivalent). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Gold

Gold	Aug. 23
1 ounce	\$344.50
100 ounces	\$34,450.00
1 kilogram	\$1,073.74
1 ton	\$107,374.00

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, ECU: ECU (European Currency Unit) (per equivalent). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

U.S. Will Allow Drexel To Pay Milken's Salary

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a reversal of strategy, U.S. federal prosecutors have decided to allow Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. to pay Michael R. Milken as much as \$100 million for work he did last year, according to people involved in the case.

The action would remove the most significant stumbling block to closing the criminal case against Drexel.

Government prosecutors decided that they did not wish to delay the Drexel plea any longer and changed their position, the sources said.

Prosecutors had indicated that they believed it was improper for Drexel to settle criminal charges at the same time it was paying millions of dollars to the employee that it contended was responsible for the illegal activity.

Drexel agreed in December to pay \$650 million and plead guilty to six felony charges of securities-law violations. But the plea has been held up by a series of legal issues related to Mr. Milken, the former head of the concern's high-yield junk bond unit.

The last of these issues was Mr. Milken's challenge to the prosecution agreement with Drexel on the executive's pay.

Mr. Milken was charged in a 98-count indictment in March with racketeering, conspiracy, mail fraud and other illegal activities. He has pleaded not guilty and is scheduled to go to trial in the spring.

The government has said a superseding indictment against Mr. Milken would be filed in October.

Milken and 31 Others Join Fortune's Billionaire List

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The world has 32 new billionaires this year, including Michael R. Milken, the indicted junk bond specialist, according to a list compiled by Fortune magazine.

The same five individuals or families who topped last year's list also lead the 1989 ranking, the magazine reported in its current edition, dated Sept. 11.

The list swelled to 157 members this year with the addition of 32 members. Five fell off the ranking. The list includes individuals and nuclear families with a net worth that Fortune estimated at \$1 billion or more.

The Taiwan investor Tsi Wan-Lin, 64, who has holdings in insurance, hotels and soy-sauce companies, joined the list at No. 6. Once a poor farmer, his 65 percent stake in Cathay Life Insurance of Taipei surged in value and his net worth increased to \$9 billion.

The Sultan of Brunei, who presides over the small, oil-rich Asian nation, is still the world's wealthiest man, with an estimated fortune of \$25 billion, the magazine said.

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and his family are next, with \$18 billion, then come Forrest E. Mars Sr. and the Mars candy-bar clan, who are estimated to be worth \$12.5 billion.

Of those on the list, there are 58 in the United States, 54 in Europe, 23 in Asia, including 11 Japanese, and 22 others.

First Jail Term Imposed

A federal judge on Wednesday sentenced a former Drexel assistant trader, Lisa Jones, to 18 months in prison and a \$50,000 fine for lying during the government's investigation of Wall Street fraud, the Associated Press reported.

Ms. Jones, 26, was the first person convicted in the nearly three-year federal insider-trading probe. Her case had indirect links to the prosecution of Mr. Milken.

She was found guilty in March on five counts of perjury and two counts of obstruction of justice for lying to a federal grand jury in January 1988 in an investigation of trading involving Drexel. The sentence was the minimum recommended under new federal guidelines.

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START-UP: A Host of Biotech Companies Tackles Alzheimer's Disease

(Continued from first finance page)

these companies will expend their venture capital long before they can offer the prospects of products that would give them the credibility to go public.

But supporters, including some academics, say that the quality of the science at the best of these companies is quite high, and that many have strong ties both to universities and to large pharmaceutical concerns, which could shorten the time between initial research and product development.

"Our sense is that neuroscience has entered a phase where one could ask questions and answer them at a molecular level not possible before," said Lawrence C. Fritz, vice president and director of research at Athena Neuroscience in South San Francisco.

Athena has Alzheimer's programs in diagnostics, drug delivery and therapeutics.

"Alzheimer's fit the bill of an area ready to move quickly," Mr. Fritz said, both because of increasing awareness that it is a disease, and because molecular biologists had just begun working in the field.

Nothing that medicine has provided effective therapies for other diseases, like hypertension, without understanding their cause, he said that advances in biotechnology could speed the discovery and production of drugs for Alzheimer's disease. "It won't take decades and decades," he said.

Nevertheless, Athena's near-term efforts are directed toward a diagnostic test, with a therapy to follow much later.

Alzheimer's, which was discovered by Alois Alzheimer 83 years ago, can currently be confirmed only by an autopsy.

Athena belongs to one of two camps in the

neuroscience world in that its work is based on the presence of plaque-like deposits of a protein called beta amyloid in the brains of Alzheimer's patients.

This group also includes California Biotechnology Inc., Upjohn Co. and Molecular Therapeutics, a unit of Bayer AG.

If the breakdown products of the amyloid protein could be isolated in blood or spinal fluid, one would have an Alzheimer's diagnostic test, these companies postulate. If a compound could halt the aberrant process that forms the plaques, it might also halt the disease, they theorize.

Another group of companies is working on therapies based on the presence of dead nerve cells, or neurons, in the brains of Alzheimer's patients, and on recent findings in animal studies that a group of proteins called nerve growth factors can stimulate the growth of new neurons.

This group includes Cortex Pharmaceuticals Inc., an Irvine, California, neuroscience company, as well as Genentech Inc. and the Searle unit of Monsanto Co.

Laboratory evidence shows that the nerve growth factors do stimulate regeneration of the neurons, said Franz F. Hefti, a professor of gerontology and biological sciences at the University of Southern California and a consultant to Genentech.

"The real question is, is it going to work in Alzheimer's disease," he said. "You're dealing with a multiyear, multimillion-dollar investment just to get to the point where you can see if it works."

The proponents of each of these approaches tend to dismiss the other as interesting but irrelevant. And they both dismiss the pharma-

ceutical companies' drugs in clinical trials as unlikely to provide even symptomatic relief.

But both groups also concede that they might accomplish the blockade of plaques or stimulate new nerve cell growth and still not help Alzheimer's sufferers.

"With few real threads of the biotech cloth visible, we're pulling on the ones that seem to make sense," said William C. Mobley, an associate professor of pediatrics and neurology at the University of California at San Francisco, who is a consultant for several companies.

He said both amyloid plaques and nerve growth factors were interesting but were not likely to be the ultimate answer.

"At the level of science, I'm very happy to work on both," he said. "I'm not sure I would invest in either."

Almost as daunting as finding a therapy will be developing a way to deliver it to the brain.

While capillaries in most parts of the body pass blood-borne substances to surrounding tissues, the blood vessels in the brain are constructed in a way that blocks most chemicals.

Obviously some chemicals, like alcohol and caffeine, cross this blood-brain barrier easily, but they are exceptions.

Many, if not most compounds produced by the techniques of biotechnology are large molecules that will not be able to pass the blood-brain barrier with any of the drug delivery methods being studied, and many companies are focusing solely on ways to make the passage across the barrier.

Nerve growth factor, for example, will have to be injected into the brain in a surgical process. This would limit its use to more severely ill patients.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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It will appear in the Business Day section of The New York Times in December, 1989

The first in the "Europe: Horizon 1992" series appeared in the Business Day section in December, 1988. Each June and December through 1992. The New York Times will publish features updating the European Community's progress toward its historic goal, analyzing such key questions as monetary integration, labor legislation, airline deregulation and those centering on banking and financial services.

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SPORTS

Flanked on his right by Carroll Shelby, Roy Salvadori shook hands with Sir David Brown in Monterey as Jack Fairman, far right, and Sterling Moss perched on a vintage Aston Martin racer.

The Fabled 'Class of 59': Aston Martin's Chapter In Auto Racing History

By Stewart McBride

Special to the Herald Tribune

MONTEREY, California — Amid the wind-swept cypress and rolling dunes of the Monterey Peninsula, six of the century's greatest race car drivers were gathered to toast the 30th reunion of what motor racing fans call the legendary "Class of 59." Stirling Moss, Carroll Shelby, Maurice Trintignant, and Roy Salvadori, "Fearless" Jack Fairman and Paul Frere.

The reunion, held at the Laguna Seca Raceway, 120 miles south of San Francisco, marked Aston Martin's one-victory three decades ago at the Le Mans 24 hours race, the Super Bowl of sports car racing. Outgunned and outspent by the giant Ferrari team, the underdog Astons not only won at Le Mans but went down in racing history that year as the first British team to win the world sports car championship. That feat catapulted the financially faltering company to international prominence and helped make Aston Martin today England's most prestigious sports car.

Last weekend's gathering was the first in 30 years at which all six drivers from the 1959 "dream team" could gather with Aston's former owner and chief engineer, the mechanics and four of the original five DBR1 racing cars. The occasion was an Aston Martin tribute at the annual Monterey Historic Car Races, North America's premier vintage automobile event, founded 16 years ago by a former Le Mans driver, Steve Earle of Santa Barbara.

Moss, the youngest of the 1959 sextet, even competed in the weekend races. He finished second in a 1959 Aston Martin DB4GT.

"It's quite nostalgic because the six of us haven't been together since the world championship in 1959 and probably never will be again," said Shelby, 67, the Texas chicken farmer-turned racer who won the 1959 Le Mans for Aston wearing bib overalls. Saturday he took his parade lap around Laguna Seca in a black Stetson.

Moss, the winner of 16 Grand Prix races, was Aston Martin's greatest driver. Trintignant, the popular Frenchman who raced Le Mans 17 times, won for Ferrari in 1954. Salvadori, Shelby's driving partner, was one of Britain's finest racers in the '50s. Fairman was Moss's versatile driving partner, and the talented Frere teamed with Trintignant to finish second in the 1959 Le Mans.

"It's a miracle we're all still alive," said Trintignant, pointing out that during his 27 years of racing 51 other drivers were killed.

"No other racing team in the world, not Ferrari, not Mercedes, not Jaguar could, after 30 years, bring back a complete team," said Chris



Alan Rammsey/The International Herald Tribune

Nixon, author of two books on Aston Martin in the 1950s. According to Nixon, the Aston cars were among the safest on the racing circuit. In the 70 years of competition, he said, only one team driver was killed: Pierre Marechal at Le Mans in 1949.

"The famous 'Class of 59' may not have been the most successful racing team in history," said Nixon, "but they were tight-knit family and no one enjoyed winning more than they did."

As he spoke the feisty Trintignant was showing off photos of his 16-month-old son, Morgan, to other veteran drivers gathered at Laguna Seca.

JOINING THE six drivers at the Aston gala were Sir David Brown, 85, who owned Aston Martin for two decades and lent his initials to the distinguished DB series; Ted Cutting, 75, designer of the speedy DBR1 racer that won the 1959 Le Mans and is now a museum piece valued at about \$10 million; and Rex Woodgate and Dick Green, two British mechanics who serviced the Aston Martin race cars in the 1950s. Notably absent was John Wyer, Aston Martin's shrewd general manager, who was credited with orchestrating the 1959 team championship. Wyer, the only team manager in racing history to have overseen four Le Mans victories, died last May, at the age of 79, in his home in Phoenix.

The Aston Martin company was started in 1914 by Lionel Martin. His

first car was nicknamed the "Coal Scuttle." Martin eventually rechristened the automobile by joining his surname to that of Aston Hill, 40 miles northwest of London, where he had enjoyed early success in hillclimbing races. But after a succession of financial crises, Martin sold his company for \$32,000 in 1946 to Brown, owner of a lucrative tractor and gear manufacturing business.

FROM THE OUTSET, Brown set his sights on winning Le Mans. In 1959, after 10 unsuccessful attempts, he began one last effort. Cutting created the aerodynamically new DB1 and Wyer assembled the driving talents of Moss, Shelby, Trintignant, Salvadori, Fairman and Frere.

That year Aston Martin entered four world championship races and, to its surprise, won three, including the coveted Le Mans. Moss and Fairman won the Nurburgring 1,000-kilometer race, the Shelby-Salvadori Aston won at Le Mans with Trintignant and Frere finishing second and, in the final race of the season, Moss and Fairman captured the Tourist Trophy at England's Goodwood track, clinching the world championship.

"Winning Le Mans in 1959 changed my life," said Shelby, who retired from racing to market the world's best-selling Texas chili as well as build the Shelby GT350 and his famous V8 Cobra, which won the world sports car championship in 1965. "None of that would have been possible without Aston Martin."

"For decades of Aston Martin owners," said Cutting as he sipped champagne, "it was the 1959 Le Mans victory which added international luster to Aston's exclusivity."

The Aston Martin factory in Newport Pagnell, Buckinghamshire, still builds only five cars a week. The latest model, the \$185,000 Virage, is, like all Aston Martins, handmade to the owner's specifications. One engineer spends an entire week assembling each motor and, when satisfied with the product, signs his work with an engraved brass plate. There is a waiting list of more than two years.

"Aston Martins are haute couture automobiles," said Cutting. "We hand-build only 300 cars a year. Rolls Royce builds 3,000 and doesn't even make their own bodies."

Many regret that Brown, after the 1959 triumphs, decided to quit while he was ahead and pulled Aston out of sports car racing altogether. Today, however, Victor Gauntlett, the new chairman of Aston Martin Lagonda Ltd., who was 17 at the time of Aston's greatest moments, and his partner, Peter Levanos, with the financial backing of Ford, Aston's new majority owner, are attempting to revive the racing tradition. This year, for the first time in three decades, Aston has entered a team in the world sports car championship.

"Aston is like Britain; we can't rest on our laurels," said Gauntlett.

SIDELINES

Maradona Cites Threats for Absence

MILAN (AP) — Diego Maradona said Wednesday in a statement released by his agent that he and his family had received "threats and intimidations" in Naples and that he won't return to the Napoli soccer club until his safety is assured.

Maradona, who joined Napoli in 1984 and recently extended his contract through 1993, was to join the team early in August. The season begins Sunday. Club sources said Wednesday that Napoli had begun disciplinary action against Maradona on grounds that he has not met his professional commitments.

Earlier, Antonio Matarrese, who heads Italy's governing soccer body, said on the Italian radio that "Maradona risks missing next year's World Cup if he does not respect his contract with Napoli." Maradona is the captain of the Argentine team, the defending world champion which will play its initial World Cup matches in Naples.

East German, Soviet Cyclists Triumph

CHAMBERY, France (AP) — East Germany, reduced to three riders over the last 15 kilometers, won the men's team time trial Wednesday in the World Cycling Championships, while the Soviet Union edged Italy, the defending champion, in the women's race by less than a second.

The East Germans, the Olympic champions, won the 100-kilometer (62.2-mile) men's race in 2 hours, 2 minutes, 36.29 seconds. The Poles, silver medalists at Seoul, were second in 2:03:19.35. Third went to the Soviet Union in 2:03:37, ahead of the United States in 2:04:54.

In the women's race, the Soviet quartet won the 50-kilometer distance in 1:08:05.02, just .87 of a second ahead of the Italian foursome. Third was France in 1:08:35.72, edging the Netherlands in 1:08:37.34.

Evert Quitting Circuit at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (AP) — Because she no longer feels the intensity, Chris Evert will make the U.S. Open, where she began her reign as tennis queen, her final major tournament, she said in the Aug. 28 issue of Sports Illustrated magazine.

However, the 34-year-old Evert, ranked fourth in the world, said she will not stop playing tennis completely. She will represent the United States in the Federation Cup in Tokyo in October, will play exhibition matches with Martina Navratilova this fall and winter, and may make a cameo appearance in a tournament at Boca Raton, Florida, where she lives.

Seeing only limited action this year because of injuries, Evert has won \$192,783 to increase her career earnings to nearly \$9 million. She said she has found her post-tennis niche as a "full-time housewife" and is looking forward to becoming a mother. "No, I am not pregnant yet," she added.

For the Record

Randy White, the Louisiana Tech forward who was being heavily courted by the Greek professional team PAOK Salonica, agreed Wednesday to sign with the NBA Dallas Mavericks. Contract terms will not be disclosed. (AP)

Clemson University received official notification Wednesday that the National Collegiate Athletic Association is investigating its football program for possible recruiting violations, a source at the South Carolina university said. Michael Carr, the red-shirted freshman quarterback who reportedly has been linked to the violations, returned to campus Tuesday after going home to Louisiana last week. (AP)

FIFA, world soccer's ruling body, Wednesday rejected an appeal by Chile that it be allowed to host a crucial World Cup qualifier against Venezuela and ruled that the match should be played in Argentina. (AP)

Eoghan O'Connell of Ireland, fresh from helping the British-Irish Walker Cup team beat the United States, shot three-under-par 68 Tuesday to lead after the first of two qualifying rounds at the 89th annual U.S. Amateur Golf Championship in Ardmore, Pennsylvania. (AP)

Jim McMahon, traded to the NFL's San Diego Chargers only Friday, and who turned 30 on Monday, was to start at quarterback when the Chargers play the 49ers Wednesday in San Francisco. (AP)

An autopsy of Ricky Berry showed that the suicide of the NBA Sacramento Kings' forward apparently was not related to drug use, the coroner's office in Sacramento County, California, reported. (AP)

Poor Chang, All That Money and No Way to Spend It

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — So far this year, Michael Chang has won \$400,402, so, at 17, he seems to have no trouble making money.

Spending it, that's the problem.

"I really don't have anything to spend it on," Chang said Tuesday during a satellite news conference. "I don't have a driver's license, so I can't buy a car yet. I don't have a girlfriend; if you don't have a girlfriend, you don't spoil her — that's a huge chunk right there."

"The only money that I might spend is

probably on aquariums, aquarium fish and aquarium stuff."

Chang also is an avid fisherman, but as for buying his own gear, "It seems like everywhere I go, people are giving me fishing stuff," he said.

Just a little over two months ago in Paris, Chang earned \$290,752 for winning the French Open and he has another shot at a lot more. The U.S. Open begins next week at Flushing Meadows, New York, where Chang made the round of 16 last year at age 16. If that was mathematically correct, it was also profitable.

"I really don't have a need for money at the moment," he said. "Sometimes it's kind of weird. People always say, 'God, you got all that money, what do you do with it?' I don't know, I give it to my dad and I let him do whatever he wants with it, you know?"

To tide him over, Chang reportedly receives a monthly allowance of \$100.

"Money is not one of those things that really appeals to me," he said. "Every time I touch money, I wash my hands because it's dirty — so basically to me, money is just a piece of paper."

BOOKS

OLDEST LIVING CONFEDERATE WIDOW TELLS ALL

By Allan Gurganus. 718 pages. \$21.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

SLAVERY and defeat: They are, as any student of American literature well knows, the raw material out of which the great works of the American South have been shaped. For its most important writers the South's enslavement of black Africans and its subsequent abasement by the armies of the North have provided thematic riches of incomparable value, to be mined in innumerable ways; even writers of lesser gifts have worked this material into interesting and dramatic stories.

But as all too many other writers have demonstrated, it takes more than weighty history to produce equally weighty literature. There's more schlock than substance in the Southern corner of the national library. Now comes Allan Gurganus with an addition to this list. But "Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All" is schlock of a somewhat more ambiguous nature: a ambivalent, well-intentioned novel that collapses under the suffocating burdens of banality, sentimentality and gassiness.

This may well prove a minority judgment. "Oldest Living Confederate Wid-

ow Tells All" is off to a roaring start, what with the enthusiastic backing of one of the United States's most respected publishing houses and the further imprimatur of the Book-of-the-Month Club, which has made it a main selection. Certainly Gurganus is to be congratulated for winning the approval of these prestigious organizations, but the explanation for his doing so is, to my taste at least, beyond the realm of understanding.

"Folks expect me to act all cute and all," says Lucy Marsden, the 99-year-old narrator whom the novel's title describes. "Makes me sick . . . I ain't a antique, was never such a fine lady. I don't have no blue-book value whatever. All I am is stungy and cross — with a good memory for grudges." What she is going to give us, she promises the young woman interviewing her, is history in the raw. Yet she is, or, more precisely, Gurganus — renegees on both promises: Lucy Marsden is cutesy-poo from top to toe, and the history she gives us, for all its veneer of rude authenticity, trivialized and bowdlerized.

Nearly a century after her birth in 1885, Lucy is a resident of Land's End, a state-run rest home in Falls, the North Carolina hamlet where she has spent her entire life. Her husband, Will, three and a half decades her senior, died long ago, and the nine children born to them have died as well. She is alone, a survivor, prattling on about "my old man's bad news, what war does, how it feels to be the last of something."

With an innocence that would be touching were it not so irritating, Lucy Marsden belabors the obvious at every turn, drawing from the experience of a full century morals more suited to the sandbox than to a book representing itself as literature:

"Moral is: Hold on to your friends. You sure need them now." "War means nothing fancier than losing your best friend." "It's easier if you love people. Remember that." "Stories only happen to the people who can tell them." "Grammar's just a way of talking about something else." "Goodbyes are never excellent enough." "Character, it starts so early." On and on it goes, this catalogue of greeting-card aphorisms: Hallmark with padding.

Yes, it's true that there's more to history than the decisions of presidents and the movements of armies; the historians have been preaching that message for some time now. But to say, as Marsden does, that "History is lunch," or, as she later does, that it's a baby in its mother's arms, is sentimental twaddle of the most egregious sort. Beneath its masquerade of fealty to hard historical reality, "Oldest Living Confederate Widow" is pure mush, as squishy and gelatinous as a bowl of over-sweetened pudding.

"Oldest Living Confederate Widow Tells All" is a novel I'd wanted to admire and enjoy. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating; this one, alas, is all sugar.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

FEW expert players are willing to take the trouble to assist in the administration of the game. As a result, nearly all of the members of the American Contract Bridge League's board of directors are enthusiasts with little claim to national or international distinction. One of the exceptions is Gary Hana of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a member of the league's board, who held the West cards on the diagramed deal. It was played in late May in a regional Swiss team championship in Southfield, Michigan. A spirited competitive auction included an intermediate jump overcall by Dr. Henry Sherwitz of West Bloomfield, Michigan, with the East cards.

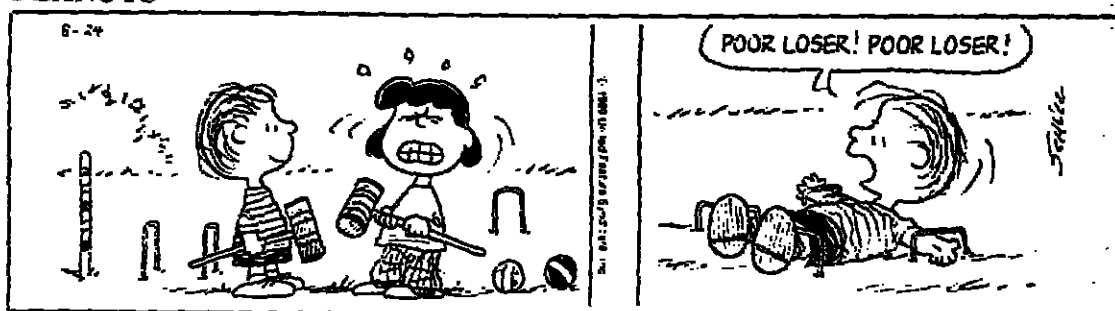
East's repeated cue-bids in clubs made it obvious that he held a void in North's suit. So West was able to embark on a well-judged defense by leading the club nine for an immediate ruff. The high club suggested a heart return, and he regained the lead in hearts to provide a second ruff.

This time the lead was the club two, and East began to cash his diamond winners. West ruffed the second winner in order to provide the third club ruff. One more diamond trick scored, for down four and a penalty of 1100. Notice that East was able to play high-low with his first two ruffs to indicate that he owned a third trump. Five hearts would, of course, have succeeded, and did so in the replay. But Hana's team gained 10 imps as a result of the over-impetuous save and fine defense.

NORTH (D)			
♠ A Q 3	♣ 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ A K Q J 10 9 8
♠ 4 2	♣ 7 A Q J 7 5 2	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5
♠ 8 7 6 5	♣ 8 7 6 5	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5
SOUTH			
♠ K 10 9 7 6	♣ 8 7 6 5	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5
♠ 8 7 6 5	♣ 8 7 6 5	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5
♠ 8 7 6 5	♣ 8 7 6 5	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5
♠ 8 7 6 5	♣ 8 7 6 5	♥ 8 7 6 5	♦ 8 7 6 5

West led the club nine.

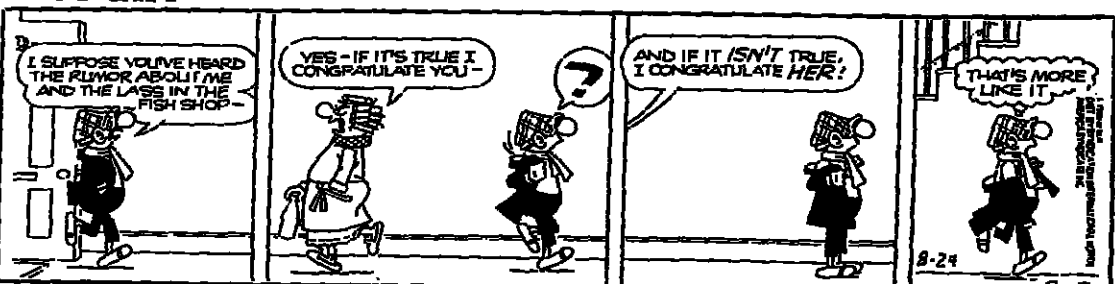
PEANUTS



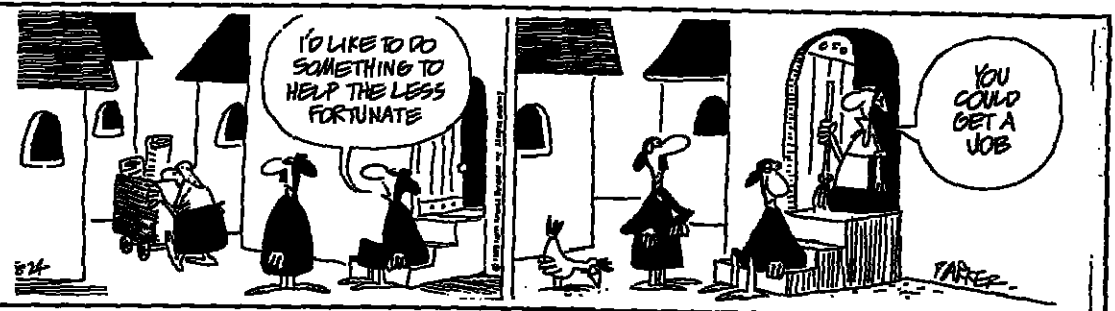
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



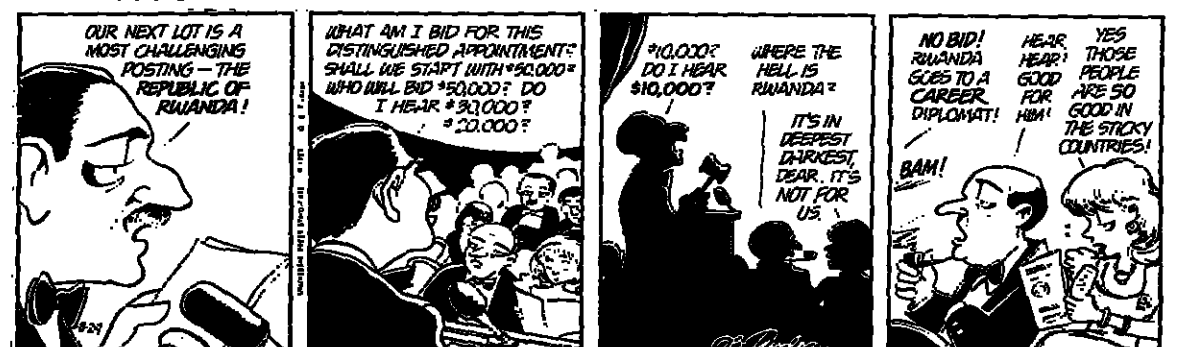
REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



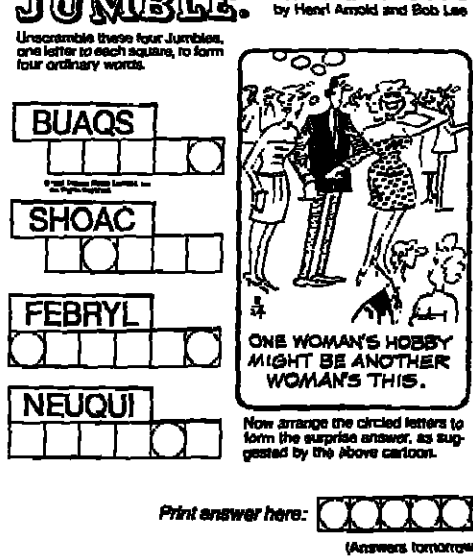
DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE



BLONDIE



SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings	
Team	W-L
AL East	Yankees 54-30
AL West	Angels 48-36
NL East	Braves 47-37
NL West	Pirates 46-38

SPORTS

Ryan Strikes Out 13 Athletics to Blow Past 5,000 Mark

By Ross Newhan

Los Angeles Times Service

ARLINGTON, Texas — It was, appropriately, a sultry hot August night in Texas as Nolan Ryan, the longtime perfectionist of pitching heat, attained and surpassed 5,000 career strikeouts, a major league first.

The remarkable Ryan is at 5,007 and counting after providing the flourish to a showcase event by registering 13 strikeouts Tuesday night against the Oakland Athletics, who made just enough contact to beat Ryan and the Texas Rangers, 2-0.

A five-hitter by Bob Welch and Dennis Eckersley helped the A's extend their lead in the American League West to two games over the second-place California Angels, but all of that seemed incidental to a sellout crowd of 42,869, the second largest in Arlington Stadium history.

Ryan received a standing ovation when he took the mound to deliver his first pitch with the temperature at 96 degrees Fahrenheit (35.5 centigrade) and

he received another when he used a 96-mph (155 kph) fastball to record his sixth strikeout of the game and the 5,000th of his career.

Rickey Henderson swung and missed for the first out of the fifth inning, prompting the commissioner of major league baseball, A. Bartlett Giamatti, standing near the Texas dugout, to lift a cup in toast, and each of the Rangers' starting players to leave their positions to offer Ryan congratulations on the mound.

It was a brief salute — Ryan had said he did not want a ceremony or long delay — and he quickly went back to work, throwing the same overpowering pitches with which he struck out the Atlanta Braves' pitcher Pat Jarvis in 1966 for the first of his major league career.

Nineteen then and 42 now, Ryan ended the fifth inning with two more strikeouts, after Cecil Espy had dropped a fly ball hit by Jose Canseco that allowed

Despite 5-Hitter, Rangers Lose, 2-0

Carney Lansford to score, made it five in a row by striking out the side in the sixth, got two more in the eighth and retired the last 14 A's in order. Lansford and Walt Weiss were the only Oakland starters not to be struck out as Ryan gave up only five hits.

Appropriately, Welch also rose to the occasion, equalling his season high with nine strikeouts in eight innings.

Ryan is 871 strikeouts ahead of Steve Carlton, who is second on the all-time list. Of the top 10, only the Angels' Bert Blyleven, fifth with 3,536, is also still active.

And when it was over Tuesday night, when Ryan had thrown the last of his 134 pitches and averaged 94 mph with a fastball that seven times hit 96 on the speed gun, he said 5,000 represented the most meaningful of his many milestones because no one had ever done it and it

reflected the hallmarks of his career: velocity, durability and a commitment to conditioning.

"I've been fortunate to have been able to maintain that velocity," he said. "I've been a power pitcher from the start and I'm happy that the 5,000th strikeout came on a fastball because that's my bread and butter pitch. It's the pitch that got me to the big leagues and the pitch that helped make my other pitches better."

"At my age, if I lost my velocity I'd be finished. I've benefited the last few years from better contact and the development of a change-up, but I'm too old now to develop another pitch. I have to rely on the fastball."

He added: "I'm excited with the accomplishment but disappointed with the bottom line. I felt we were a little flat tonight and I hope it," the quest for

5,000, "wasn't a distraction to the team. I can tell you I was very nervous myself. In fact, coming down here tonight I drove right past the stadium, which shows you where my mind was. Another reflection of that is that I was overthinking during the early innings and didn't really find a groove until the fifth."

That was when Henderson, who had doubled in the first and struck out in the third, went down for No. 5,000.

"If you ain't struck out against Nolan, you ain't struck out against nobody," Henderson said. "When I went up there in the fifth I asked the umpire [Larry Young] if I could have the ball if I struck out. He kind of laughed and said, 'I don't think either of us could get out of here with it.'"

Henderson laughed himself as he stood by his locker, then added: "He struck me out with his best pitch. I can't feel too badly about it because nobody could hit that pitch. The way I

look at it, I'm honored to be part of the record. I'm happy he got it and I'm happy we won."

The crowd seemed to go home happy, too. Some had paid \$150 for \$10 box seats, the game becoming a sellout soon after Ryan drew close by striking out eight in Seattle last Wednesday night.

Ryan now has 232 strikeouts as a Ranger, breaking the team single season record set by Ferguson Jenkins in 1974. This was also the 194th time he had struck out 10 or more in a major league game, with his 13th time in 1989 tying a club record.

Though the loss was his eighth against 14 victories, he might have pitched a shutout with better fielding support.

And now strikeout 6,000?

"Well," said Ryan, "they're starting up that 35 and older league down in Florida. I wasn't drafted, but I'm thinking of going down in November and see if I can make one of those clubs."



Ryan: 'My bread and butter pitch.'

There's Only One Ryan

"Skinny, right-handed junior. Has the best arm I've seen in my life. Could be a real power pitcher someday." — Scott Red Murrin's report, 1964.

Boy, was Red right. Nobody like Nolan Ryan. Not then, not now, not ever. Still strong at age 42, still grunting on every pitch. Five no-hitters, 11 one-hitters, 287 victories. And the strikeouts: 5,007 in all and a victim's list that reads like a who's who of two generations: Roger Maris, Felipe Matri and Jesus Alou. Dick Schofield Sr. and Dick Schofield Jr. Seventeen Hall of Famers. Forty-two most valuable players. Eleven sets of brothers. Six father-son pairs. Thirteen guys named Davis and 10 Johnsons. Everyone from A to Z except an X — but there's been no major leaguer beginning with X. A total of 1,061 different players.

The fastest there ever was. A radar gun once got him at 101.8 mph (163.8 kph). That was in the seventh inning. Others swear his pitch was more like 105. Once, Norm Cash walked up to the plate carrying a leg from a big, wooden table. He told the umpire he had no chance with a bat.

HANK AARON struck out four times against Ryan: "You could hear his ball hiss. It didn't sound like anyone else's. Kind of like sssssssss! I used to tell young hitters, 'You don't need to run up there and hit it. It will get there plenty quick and when it does, you better be ready to swing.'"

REGGIE JACKSON struck out 22 times: "He was the only pitcher I was ever scared to face."

CLAUDELL WASHINGTON has struck out 36 times, Ryan's No. 1 victim, and is 13 for 86 (151) lifetime: "That's all I have! I thought I had a lot more. I've always had great success against fastballs, guys like Gooden and Clemens. But Ryan's in a different category. All the at-bats I've had against him have been bad."

Mike Schmidt 15. Wade Boggs 1. Red Carew 29. Zoltu Versalles 6. Eddie Mathews 1. Rico Petrocelli 21. Andre Dawson 26. Ernie Banks 3. Darryl Strawberry 15. Rocky Colapinto 1.

STEVE SAX faced Ryan in both leagues and fanned 12 times: "There have been times when an umpire called a strike and I told him that the ball sounded low. Really. You can see his fastball, but sometimes it's real hard. Especially in twilight. He isn't like Gooden. Dwight Gooden is tall and gets a lot of leverage and his ball rises. Ryan comes from right behind his car and the ball just gets there."

Pete Rose 13. Johnny Bench 7. Joe Morgan 6. Harmon Killebrew 11. Al Kaline 3. Carl Yastrzemski 7. Jim Rice 19. Mike Greenwell 2.

HE DIDN'T WIN enough, they said. He walked too many batters. Yet statistics say one didn't lead to the other. In games in which he allowed nine or more walks, he has a 6-1 record. Figure that out.

In one game, in 1974, Ryan threw 240 pitches. He struck out 19 and walked 10 in 13 innings, and got a no-decision. Four days later, he started again and won, pitching six shutout innings and giving up only three hits. Ryan's 2,442 walks are the most in history. So are his 242 wild pitches. He has hit 130 batters (Walter Johnson leads with 206).

But Ryan's 3.15 earned run average is among the lowest of active pitchers and he might be getting better. When he was in his 20s, he averaged 9.7 strikeouts and 5.49 walks per nine innings. In his 30s, it was 9.05 strikeouts, 4.49 walks. Now in his 40s, his numbers are 10.64 strikeouts, 3.65 walks. This season, he's averaging 11.24 strikeouts and 3.69 walks. Opponents are batting only .183 against him this year, best in the majors.

Still, he has never won a Cy Young Award. Maybe this year. And if not, maybe he should just get on as Fitcher Emmet.

Bobby Bonds 10. Barry Bonds 3. Maury Wills 3. Bump Wills 12. Ken Griffey Sr. 10. Ken Griffey Jr. 2. Tito Francona 4. Terry Francona 2. Sandy Alomar Jr. 2.

JIM WATSON, his high school coach in Alvin, Texas: "The first time I saw Nolan, he was 16 and trying out as a sophomore. I'd heard a lot about him from summer leagues so I wanted to be the first one to take batting practice. I told him to get out on the mound and show me his stuff. One of the first pitches he threw came right at my head. It was faster than anything I'd ever seen. I got my head out of the way, but it got me in the back. I used to have this rule on my team that if anyone got hit by a pitch, they weren't allowed to rub it because it looked like you were weak. I could tell everyone was watching to see what I'd do. I didn't rub it but, boy, was that a dumb rule."

DALE MURPHY has struck out 23 times: "I'm sure I've done my part to help him make 5,000. You can be in a good hitting groove, but when you know you've got to face Ryan, you can figure it out."

Tony Gwynn 9. Charlie Gwynn 1. Cy Young Award 3. Billy Ripken 3. George Brett 14. Ken Brett 1. Craig Nettles 22. Jim Nettles 7. Felipe Alou 1. Jesus Alou 5.

RUTH LARABEE, the wife of Ryan's wife: "The first time I met him, he was dating my niece. They were high school sweethearts. He was a very skinny, very good kid. He was very shy and polite and didn't say much. He sure didn't look very athletic."

Mitchell Hits No. 40 As Giants Beat Mets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Frank Viola made few mistakes against the San Francisco Giants, but he made a big one in the sixth inning: A bad pitch to Kevin Mitchell.

Mitchell drove Viola's 1-2 delivery deep into the left-field seats for a three-run home run that led the Giants to a 5-0 victory over the Mets on Tuesday night in New York. It stretched the Giants' lead in the National League's West Division to 2½ games as the Houston Astros lost to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

The Mets remained ½ game behind the Chicago Cubs in the National League East when the

Atlanta Reliever Fans 4 in Inning

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — Atlanta reliever Paul Assenmacher tied a major league record by striking out four St. Louis batters Tuesday night.

He was the 20th pitcher to strike out four in one inning — the last was Charlie Hough of Texas, on July 4, 1988 — and the 12th National League to do so. Mike Scott was the last, on Sept. 3, 1986.

Assenmacher relieved starter Derek Liliquist after two runs had scored in the fifth inning, struck out Terry Pendleton and, after Jose Oquendo was safe on third base, Jeff Blauser's throwing error, struck out Mike Timmer.

He also struck out the next batter, Tony Pena, but the third strike was a wild pitch that allowed Pedro Guerrero to score and Pena to reach first. Assenmacher then fanned Ted Power.

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Kevin Mitchell hitting his league-leading 40th home run as the Giants beat the Mets and extended their division lead to 2½ games.

viola went 3-for-4 with a two-run home run and drove in three runs as John Smiley pitched a six-hitter in Pittsburgh to end Houston's four-game winning streak.

The Astros' Glenn Davis matched his career high of 31 home runs when he spoiled the shutout with one out in the ninth.

Cardinals 10, Braves 5: Ted Power, rescued from the minors in May, pitched a no-hitter for 7½ innings, and Tony Pena drove in five runs as St. Louis got 14 hits in Atlanta.

Pitch-hitter Tommy Gregg spoiled Power's no-hit effort with a two-run home run in the eighth, then Dale Murphy hit a three-run homer and Power was gone.

Expos 4, Dodgers 2: Rookie Marquis Grissom drove in the tie-breaking run in Montreal with his first major-league hit.

Phillies 4, Padres 2: Ken Howell allowed one hit in seven innings, and Dickie Thon's RBI single sparked a three-run seventh in Philadelphia. (NYT/AP)

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Orioles Widen Lead On Rookie's 5-Hitter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Another page of the Baltimore Orioles' miracle season was written as rookie Dave Johnson pitched a five-hitter against the Milwaukee Brewers in Baltimore for a 4-2 victory and a two-game lead over the Toronto Blue Jays in the American League's East Division.

Four Orioles drove in runs Tuesday night as they pushed third-place Milwaukee to 2½ games back in the AL East.

In the AL West, the Oakland Athletics, by beating the Texas Rangers, took a two-game lead as the California Angels lost to the Kansas City Royals.

The Orioles' victory was their seventh in 10 games and third in a row. Johnson, a hometown boy, was almost perfect, as the Brewers scored both their runs in the fifth and, otherwise, didn't get anyone into scoring position.

The Orioles got only eight hits off Chris Bosio, the Milwaukee starter, but he allowed five in the first two innings when he dug himself a 4-0 hole. Bosio had won seven of his last nine decisions.

Rookie Stanley Jefferson got the Orioles going by singling, stealing second and third and scoring on Joe Orsulak's sacrifice fly in the first.

In the second, they sent eight men to bat. With one out, Larry Sheets and Bob Melvin singled, and Bill Ripken singled to score Sheets. An error by B.J. Surhoff, the third baseman, allowed Phil Bradley to reach base.

That was the Brewers' league-leading 121st error this season, and it cost them. Stan Jefferson forced Bradley at second, but Melvin scored on the play to make it 3-0 and Cal Ripken looped an 0-2 pitch to left to score Bill Ripken.

Johnson breezed through the first four innings, thanks in part to a terrific defensive play by Bill Ripken in the third and another by

Craig Worthington in the fourth. In the fifth, the Brewers' Greg Brock led off with a single. Greg Charlie O'Brien flied out. Greg Vaughn walked. Mike Felder doubled to right to score Brock and Vaughn came home on Gus Follis' infield single.

The Brewers, already with nine players on the disabled list, saw their shortstop Bill Spier and second baseman Bill Bates incur shoulder injuries during the game.

Blue Jays 3, Tigers 2: Tony Fernandez scored from third with two outs in the 14th when pitcher Paul Gibson, who had just entered the game in Toronto, cleanly fielded a two-hopper by Lloyd Moseby and threw the ball over the first baseman's reach.

Royals 4, Angels 2: Terry Leach pitched two-hit relief. Danny Tartabull snapped an 0-for-17 slump with two hits and Jim Eisenreich and Frank White also had two hits each in Kansas City to give the Royals their eighth straight victory. They remained in third place, 4½ games behind Oakland, in the AL West.

Red Sox 4, Yankees 3: Randy Knutson, replacing Wade Boggs after Boggs was hit on the arm by a pitch, hit a two-out, bases-empty home run in the eighth in New York. Reliever Rob Murphy allowed Don Mattingly's game-tying single in the seventh, but picked up the victory with 1½ scoreless innings.

White Sox 10, Twins 2: Lance Johnson got two hits, one a two-run single, during a six-run third in Minneapolis.

Indians 3, Mariners 2: Brad Komminick homered with two outs in the 10th in Cleveland to give the Mariners their sixth straight loss. The Indians ended a four-game losing streak, while winning for only the second time in the last 10 games. (WPT/AP)

Seattle Mariners Sold

The Seattle Mariners were sold Tuesday to two Indianapolis businessmen, Jeff Smulyan and Michael Bloomberg, who promised that they would move the team to Indiana. The Associated Press reported.

"Our goal is to convince this community that we mean what we say," said Smulyan, a broadcast executive. "We realize there's a lot of suspicion. All we ask people in Seattle to do is to give us a chance to prove ourselves. We want to show people that we will make baseball work in this town."

Bobby Brown, the American League president, said that not moving the Mariners was one of the conditions of league approval of the sale.

But Brown, a real estate developer, said the agreement between the new owners and the league specified only that the principal owner establish residence in Seattle. Smulyan has said he plans to move there shortly.

No sale price was announced, but it was believed to be \$76 million.

Though the new owners have the tentative approval of major league baseball, the sale has to be approved at the next owners' meeting, on Sept. 13-14 in Milwaukee.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	44	38	.538	0
Toronto	44	41	.517	2
Atlanta	44	42	.512	3
Seattle	44	43	.507	4
Minnesota	44	44	.500	5
New York	37	47	.439	12
Detroit	37	47	.439	12

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	49	31	.611	0
California	44	36	.550	5
Los Angeles	44	37	.543	6
San Diego	44	38	.538	7
Colorado	44	44	.500	13
Chicago	37	47	.439	20
St. Louis	37	47	.439	20

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	44	38	.538	0
New York	44	41	.517	2
Philadelphia	44	42	.512	3
Pittsburgh	44	43	.507	4
Washington	44	44	.500	5
San Francisco	37	47	.439	12
Los Angeles	37	47	.439	12

West Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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